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,810 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1972 Established 1887

RA Wing Offers alks; Whitelaw ejects Proposal

From Wire Dispatches

FAST, June 13.—The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish can Army said today that it wanted to talk, not shoot, and ecretary of State William Whitelaw for a meeting.

wing offered to declare a one-week cease-fire.

Whitelaw rejected the Provisional wing's invitation later today. tatement issued by Mr. Whitelaw's office said that he could pond to ultimatums from terrorists.

statement was issued after Mr. Whitelaw met for 90 minutes this afternoon with militant Protestants, who threatened to establish "no-go" areas in Belfast unless Britain moved against the Londonderry Roman Catholic barricades.

Sean MacStiofain, the Provisionals' chief of staff, had told a news conference in the Londonderry "no-go" area that his group was giving Mr. Whitelaw 48 hours, beginning at 6 p.m., to respond to the offer.

He also said that, if the British Army did not end arrests, raids and searches of homes and harassment of civilians, the Provisionals would continue and intensify their campaign of violence.

"If he [Whitelaw] ignores it, it will prove once again the dictum that Ireland is the graveyard of British politicians," the guerrilla leader said.

The Provisionals do not want n civil war with Protestants supporting former Home Affairs Minister William Craig's Ulster Vanguard Movement, Mr. MacStiofain said.

No Benefit Seen

"Neither the people Mr. Craig leads, nor the people we lead, have anything to gain from a bloody, senseless confrontation between armed Protestants and Republicans," he said.

"We hope, please God, that this situation will not come about. We don't want and don't seek an armed conflict with Mr. Craig's followers."

The statement issued by Mr. Whitelaw's office said:

"The secretary of state cannot respond to ultimatums from terrorists who are causing suffering to innocent citizens in Northern Ireland and shooting British troops. They should listen to the people and cease the violence at once. Peace and normal life will then be restored to the long suffering people of Northern Ireland."

The Provisional offer and the Whitelaw meeting with the militant Protestants coincided with further violence in the province.

Roman Catholics in Belfast's White Rock area hijacked cars, buses and trucks and blocked streets to call attention to a hunger strike being conducted by imprisoned Catholics.

Two gunmen opened fire on a patrol removing one barrier; they missed the troopers but hit a 12-year-old Catholic girl who was watching. She was hospitalized with a bullet wound in the stomach, the army said.

Elsewhere, bombs exploded in Belfast and Londonderry, damag-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ina Assails perialism Stockholm

ts It Condemned Contamination

KHOLM, June 13 (AP).—pressed hard tonight UN Conference on the Environment for a g condemnation of "im- t destruction and plunder." ded with this, the Chinese o conference demand for sation to the developing s from the industrial pow- r "colonialist and neo- alist exploitation," confer- ources reported.

addition the Chinese want a in a call for a total ban e manufacture or use of , chemical and biological ns.

a made the demands in al committee set up at Chi- insistence to review the ence's key document—a ation of principles on sav- e environment.

declaration draft was work- t in two years of preparatory and the UN organizers had to present it unchanged e plenary session of 114 na- for approval before the con- e winds up Friday.

Flood of Amendments

en the Chinese-promoted started work last week, it d the way for a flood of ments, especially from Afri- ations.

r several long sessions, with running out, the group was t still struggling with ments to all but seven of items in the declaration. hi-lung, a Chinese delegate, newsmen China considers eapons clause "the most oint" of the declaration.

21 of the declaration draft Man and his environment e spared the serious effects ther testing or use in hos- of weapons, particularly of mass destruction."

Chinese voted with Franco day in another committee t a call for a halt of fur- uclear tests in the atmo- saying China has to go perimenting for defense to the nuclear monopoly of perpowers.

today the Chinese put in ten amendment to Item 21 tioned on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

DAMAGED PLANE—Unidentified personnel walking away from airliner in Detroit.

On Takeoff at Detroit

Decompression Blast Opens Airliner Door; It Lands Safely

DETROIT, June 13 (UPI).—An American Airlines pilot safely landed his crippled jetliner, carrying 67 persons, at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport last night, just moments after a decompression explosion ruined his landing gear and steering mechanism and left him without radio contact.

Ten persons, two of them stewardesses, were taken to a hospital for minor injuries suffered during an emergency evacuation of the plane after it landed.

The explosion occurred just 10 minutes after the plane had taken off from the same airport and was gaining altitude over Ontario.

It was first reported that a bomb exploded in a rear baggage compartment of the DC-10, but airline officials today said a cargo door opened at 12,000 feet, causing the decompression explosion.

"Because the airplane was pressurized, decompression with a loud sound occurred," an airline spokesman said.

The blast knocked out power in one of the plane's three engines, and damaged hydraulic controls and wheel-brake systems.

"It is to the everlasting credit of the pilot that he was able to bring the plane down safely at all," an official said.

The spokesman said that airline personnel had inspected the cargo-compartment doors on its entire DC-10 fleet and all were found functioning properly. Signal lights aboard the crippled DC-10 had indicated that the cargo compartment door was closed and latched normally at takeoff, the spokesman said.

On landing, the plane, with the door blown open and a main engine shut down, waddled back and forth, on and off the long runway for more than one-half mile before it came to rest.

The explosive force of the decompression would have been greater at higher altitudes. It ripped off the four-by six-foot left rear cargo door.

A coffin in the rear baggage compartment fell through the hole and dropped 12,000 feet to the ground. It was found this morning in a field near an old road near the Windsor, Ontario, city limits.

George-Brown's Car Rams Wall in London

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—Lord George-Brown, the former British foreign secretary, escaped uninjured from a road accident tonight in London's fashionable St. John's Wood section, police said.

A police spokesman said that Lord George-Brown's car "was involved in collision with a wall." Lord George-Brown went voluntarily to a police station after the incident. Police refused to say whether any charges were preferred against him.

Senate Votes Bar on Arms To India Area

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters).—The Senate today voted to cut off American military aid to Pakistan, India and several other South Asian nations.

The Senate voted 44 to 41 for the cutoff provision, written by the Foreign Relations Committee as a reaction against the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

The provision would affect Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Ceylon, the Maldive Islands and Bhutan.

The author of the aid cutoff measure, Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate his provision was designed to insure that "the U.S. does not blunder again . . . as was witnessed in the 1955 war between India and Pakistan and in the Pakistan-Bangladesh and Pakistan-Bangladesh-India wars in 1971."

The measure, as modified on the Senate floor before the vote, would allow training assistance to the South Asian nations and permit commercial sales.

But it would prohibit direct military grant aid or American financing of arms sales.

The Church measure must still survive a joint Senate-House conference committee which will work out a final version of the aid bill.

The Senate also voted 50 to 30 to provide Bangladesh with $100 million for relief assistance, the amount sought by the Nixon administration. The Foreign Relations Committee had approved only $50 million.

Israel-Egypt Dogfight

Jets Clash Near Sinai; Each Side Claims Two

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, June 13 (NYT).—Israeli Air Force planes shot down two Egyptian MiG-21s today in a dogfight over international waters of the Mediterranean 25 miles north of the occupied Sinai Peninsula, an Israeli military spokesman announced.

Two Egyptian pilots were sighted parachuting into the sea. All Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

The afternoon clash was the first air battle between Israel and Egypt since the American-initiated cease-fire came into effect 22 months ago. It was only the second serious infraction of nearly two years of truce.

[Egypt said its planes shot down two Israeli Mirage jets and hit two others in the dogfight, VPI reported from Cairo. Two Egyptian MiG-21s were hit by Israeli fire, the Egyptian spokesman said.

[He said the air battle took place between 16 Israeli Mirage jets and eight Egyptian Soviet-made MiG-21s. He said the outcome of the battle was a "lesson to Israeli warplanes which violate Egyptian airspace."]

According to the Israeli military spokesman, Israeli planes were flying a routine patrol mission over the Mediterranean north of the Sinai when they encountered Egyptian planes.

'Attack Formation'

Military sources said the Egyptian aircraft—they would not say how many—approached "in attack formation" in the Port Said sector. There was no comment here on an Egyptian charge that six Israeli aircraft had earlier penetrated Egyptian airspace. The spokesman said only that an "air battle" took place.

Though actual engagements in the cease-fire period have been few, there have been frequent reports of both sides flying reconnaissance missions over territory controlled by the other, on opposite banks of the Suez Canal, without hostile clashes.

The Israelis have reported periodic overflights of the Sinai by MiG-23 reconnaissance aircraft, supplied to Egypt by the Soviet Union and apparently piloted by Russian airmen. Foreign sources have reported, and there have been no Israeli denials, that the Israeli Air Force has sent unmanned "drone" reconnaissance flights into the Egyptian heartland in recent months.

The initial reaction of Israeli analysts was to regard today's clash as an isolated incident, not necessarily foreshadowing a new spiral of response and counter-response.

Ezer Weizman, the former chief of the air force and now a leader of the hardline Gahal opposition party, commented that the clash served as a reminder of which side held the air supremacy in the Suez Canal region.

These were the 68th and 69th MiG-21s shot down by Israel since the six-day war of June, 1967. In all, Israel claims to have downed 114 Egyptian aircraft in the past five years.

Since August 1970, however, the cease-fire line has been quiet except for one brief flareup in September, 1971, when Israeli anti-aircraft batteries reportedly shot down an Egyptian Sukhoi-7 reconnaissance plane over Sinai.

A week later, on Sept. 17, Egyptian ground-to-air missile batteries opened fire on an Israeli Air Force cargo plane flying 14 miles inside the Suez Canal front lines. The plane was brought down, and six of the seven Israeli crewmen were killed.

The next day the two sides exchanged rocket fire across the canal, then the tension subsided to leave the cease-fire intact.

Although Israeli announcements today spoke only of the two downed MiGs, their reticence about the air battle suggested that more Egyptian planes had been involved and, presumably, returned safely to their bases. Similarly, the Israeli accounts left open the possibility that one or more of their aircraft had been hit, even though all managed to land at their bases without casualties.

Mr. Weizman, interviewed by the Israeli state radio, said the incident demonstrated that the current calm along Israel's cease-fire lines was "only marginal," and could be broken at any time.

Particularly since the massacre of arriving passengers at Tel Aviv's international airport two weeks ago by Japanese gunmen under orders of extremist Palestinian guerrillas, Israeli military and civilian authorities have been poised for a possible renewal of broader combat.

Saigon Troops Flown In

Fight for An Loc Seems To Be Nearing an End

By Charles Mohr

LAI KHE, South Vietnam, June 13 (NYT).—Large numbers of fresh South Vietnamese troops were flown into the An Loc area today as the battle for the little provincial capital seemed to be nearing an end.

The battered defense garrison in An Loc finally evicted all remaining North Vietnamese troops from the town. The battle for An Loc began April 7.

The South Vietnamese troops and their American advisers counted a total of 30 destroyed North Vietnamese tanks amid the rubble of an almost totally destroyed town, sources here said.

The battle was not quite over, but today's reinforcement seemed to indicate that the end was near. About 1,500 South Vietnamese riflemen were flown by helicopters northward 30 miles from Lai Khe to a landing zone just south of An Loc.

Their mission apparently was to force the North Vietnamese survivors to abandon mortar and anti-aircraft firing positions that still ring An Loc.

'What We Waited For'

"I'm happy as a pig," said Lt. Col. Edward Benedict, deputy adviser to the 5th Division forces besieged in An Loc. "This is it, this is D-day, this is what we have waited for for two months!"

Thousands of civilian refugees who had—huddled in holes—survived the longest and most intense Communist shelling of the war, walked out of An Loc today and into government lines. Because two sections of Highway 13 south of An Loc are still held by North Vietnamese, some refugees were killed by enemy mines and some were reportedly kidnapped by North Vietnamese forces. A smaller column of refugees was ambushed by the Northern troops.

The refugees, resting in the town of Chon Tanh, seemed stoic after their ordeal.

The battle of An Loc has been bloody. Many thousands of North Vietnamese soldiers are believed to have died under massive bombing and in repeated assaults on the defenders.

Casualties among the defenders and the relief forces trying to reach An Loc have been serious. The 21st South Vietnamese Division has suffered more than 3,000 casualties trying to reach the town, it was learned.

The garrison within An Loc consisted of two regiments of the 5th Division, two battalions of the 18th Division, some ranger troops and two battalions of paratroopers who mostly fought outside the city's southern limit. Exact losses are not yet public knowledge.

"The enemy is now in pockets and they are fighting with no coordination because their headquarters and commanders have been destroyed," said J. Ross Franklin, senior adviser to the 21st South Vietnamese division. "It's no longer a directed battle on their part, but they are tough. They can still shell and put up the anti-aircraft fire."

The shelling of An Loc, which in May had reached an estimated total of 7,500 rounds in one day, was reduced to only about 170 shells yesterday. This morning, the situation was reported as "quiet."

B-52s Strike Again

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI).—B-52s, protected against missiles by new electronic devices, bombed targets in North Vietnam today for the sixth consecutive day. Fighter-bombers hit bridges 25 miles from China despite Peking's warnings that the raids threatened China's security.

The Pentagon said that the B-52s, confined mostly to South Vietnam in the past because of the missile threats, were now bombing the North on an almost daily basis.

Pentagon sources said the B-52s are being accompanied by special planes equipped with electronic gear capable of jamming the radar guidance system of the Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles.

UPI.

ON THE ROAD—Young boy being carried piggy-back down Highway 13 just north of Chon Thanh Monday after escaping from An Loc. South Vietnamese forces have finally reached the provincial capital after almost two months of heavy fighting. One group of refugees was ambushed.

Story on Page 2.

eath's Union Policy Shaken Appeals Court Decision

By Alvin Shuster

DON, June 13 (NYT).—ritish government's indus- relations policy suffered a setback today with a court that could open the way dcat strikes.

the most serious blow yet Conservative government's abor law, the Court of Ap- overturned a $130,000 fine ed on the country's biggest the Transport and General rs Union. The union had held in contempt in the first decision by the Industrial ons Court, which the gov- nt had hoped would bring out of chaos in labor dis-

new labor law, passed last er as one of the earliest ies of Prime Minister Ed- Heath's government, gave n comprehensive labor tion for the first time in ace of growing industrial It has been attacked by unions and the Labor party, say that it is designed to n unions.

Industrial Relations Court reated under the act to deal unfair labor practices. Its against the powerful port union had been hailed vernment officials as a clear that the law would work, e union objections.

Court Fines Union

Industrial Relations Court against the union in a dis- over who would handle ship tainers. When union members d a court order to stop boycotting container trucks, the union itself was fined.

The three judges of the Court of Appeal ruled otherwise today, declaring that the union was not in contempt and not responsible for the shop stewards who continued to boycott the container trucks.

Union leaders were jubilant. Jack Jones, the transport union secretary, said that the decision vindicated labor's objections to the new law as a "pernicious" piece of legislation that should be put on ice "right away."

The union officials were elated over the Court of Appeal's ruling since it seems that a dock strike threatened for this week would be legal.

According to some union officials, the ruling now appears to give wide discretion to shop stewards to call wildcat strikes without fearing court-imposed penalties.

Rail Settlement

[The Associated Press reported today that union members had ratified a 12.5-percent pay increase offered by the British Railways Board.

[The workers also agreed to a compromise on backdating the increase. The unions had wanted the rise backdated to May 1. The Railways Board sought June 5. June 5 was agreed but the three unions involved are to receive £2.2 million to distribute among their members in compensation.]

Nixon Sends Arms-Limitation Treaties to Congress

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 13 (IHT).—President Nixon, calling them "tangible evidence that mankind need not live forever in the dark shadow of nuclear war," today sent Congress the Soviet-American agreements limiting their offensive and defensive nuclear missiles. He urged swift approval.

In messages to both Senate and House leaders, the President reassured the legislators that he was resolved that American defensive strength would remain second to none in the world.

The President also invited all members of five key foreign policy and armed services committees from Congress to an "in-depth discussion" of the arms limitation agreements at the White House Thursday morning.

Presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler said the President will open the session with about 123 members of Congress from both houses. He said that security adviser Henry A. Kissinger will brief the congressmen and answer questions on the treaty and agreement.

The treaty limiting U.S.-Soviet deployment of anti-ballistic-missile rockets must be ratified by the Senate. But Mr. Nixon also asked both houses to pass a resolution endorsing an executive agreement he also reached with Soviet leaders in Moscow last month that would limit the total of land and sea-based offensive ballistic missiles to present levels.

Mr. Nixon, in the identical messages to both houses, said: "These agreements are an important first step in checking the arms race, but only a first step; they do not close off all avenues of strategic competition."

The President disclosed that if an agreement setting up tighter controls on offensive arms were not reached within five years, overall U.S. interests would be imperiled and "it would constitute a basis for withdrawal from the ABM (anti-ballistic missiles) treaty" on six months' notice.

The strategic-arms-limitation treaty binds each of the two superpowers to only two ABM systems, one of them ringing each capital city. The executive agreement on offensive weapons would limit the Russians to 1,618 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and the Americans to 1,054.

A statement of "interpretations," agreed and initialed during the Moscow summit meeting by President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who headed the Soviet delegation, disclosed that the United States and the Soviet Union remain in disagreement over the question of modern underwater craft operated by other powers in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

- Gromyko, Frenc' agree on separate talks for force-reduction, security. Page 2.
- House unit rebuffs doves, backs Nixon on war. Page 2.

Moscow holds that if the NATO allies construct additional modern submarines beyond those now being built or already in commission, "the Soviet Union will have the right to a corresponding increase in the number of its submarines."

But the U.S. position is that it "does not accept the validity of the considerations" raised by the Russians concerning such third-country submarines.

American negotiators at the SALT meetings sought a limit on mobile land-based ICBM launchers as part of the agreement controlling offensive arms, but shunted aside the issue so as to speed the agreement in time for Mr. Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow.

The United States told the Soviet Union that it would consider the deployment of such mobile launchers "inconsistent with the objectives" of the executive agreement, while the Russians expressed no opinion on the matter.

The President sent identical letters to the president of the Senate and to House Speaker Carl Albert urging action "without delay" on the appropriate accords.

In a separate message to the Senate, the President transmitted the treaty limiting ABM systems for ratification (which requires a two-thirds majority) and the interim agreement on certain measures concerning the limiting of strategic offensive missiles signed on May 26 in Moscow.

Later today, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, on his own behalf and that of Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott, submitted a resolution expressing Senate approval of the SALT agreements.

The resolution was forwarded to the Foreign Relations Committee, which will hold hearings on the accords later.

To Rep. Albert, Mr. Nixon also sent copies of the strategic-arms-limitation treaty and the agreements on freezing the stockpiles of ICBMs launched from on land or under water.

The President wrote: "These accords offer tangible evidence that mankind need not live forever in the dark shadow of nuclear war.

"They provide renewed hope that men and nations working together can succeed in building a lasting peace."

In assuring the Congress of his commitment to keep America strong, he wrote: "The defense capabilities of the United States are second to none in the world today. I am determined that they shall remain so."

200 Jailed After Riot

A Second Lithuanian Youth Said to Burn Himself to Death

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI).—A second youth burned himself to death and about 200 youths were jailed and await trial in the wake of rioting in Soviet Lithuania last month, Lithuanian sources said today.

Several thousand youths shouting "freedom for Lithuania" fought in the streets of Kaunas May 18 and 19. They threw sticks and stones at paratroopers and policemen called in to restore order.

The rioting broke out during the funeral of Roman Kalanta, 20, a student who doused himself with gasoline May 14 in a Kaunas park and set himself afire. Mr. Kalanta died 12 hours later.

The sources said another youth, his name and age unknown but apparently inspired by Mr. Kalanta, burned himself to death about 10 days ago in the southeast Lithuanian town of Varena.

According to the sources, the youth stood on the roof of a four-story building, poured gasoline over himself, set himself afire and leaped to the ground.

The suicide apparently triggered no public outburst and was not mentioned in the controlled press, the sources said. Mr. Kalanta's death was reported in Lithuanian newspapers.

About 300 youths arrested during the Kaunas rioting have been jailed and are awaiting trial in Vilnus, the capital of Lithuania, the sources said.

They said that about 300 other persons detained during the street brawling were later released. About 90 percent of the 200 still jailed are young workers or high school students, the sources said.

The sources said that the rioting in Kaunas, Lithuania's second largest city, was strongly nationalistic in character.

They said that two policemen died of injuries suffered during the rioting and that the city's streets remained heavily patrolled by police and a division of paratroopers garrisoned in Kaunas.

Lithuania, predominantly Roman Catholic, was invaded by the Soviet Army in 1940 and annexed to the Soviet Union along with Estonia and Latvia.

The Lithuanian sources said earlier that Mr. Kalanta had killed himself "for political reasons."

Hundreds to Lose Jobs If U.S. Cuts Payments to FAO

ROME, June 13 (Reutere).—Several hundred employees of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization are to lose their jobs, and staff recruitment has been stopped under tight new austerity measures to combat a threatened multimillion-dollar deficit.

The measures by FAO's Director General Adeeke Boerma follow a threat by the United States to cut its contribution to UN agencies from 33 to 25 percent.

Mr. Boerma said the deficit on FAO's $86 million budget for 1972-73 could reach as much as $13 million if the United States carried out its threat.

If the cuts become effective this year they will cost FAO $6 million over the two-year budget period. The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to implement the measure retroactively from Jan. 1 this year.

But the Senate has chosen to wait until the beginning of 1973, which would have the less to FAO.

Mr. Boerma condemned any such U.S. action as illegal. "The United States is by treaty obliged to pay its contributions. They have to pay," he said.

The U.S. government delegation to FAO voted to approve the current FAO budget, which fixed the U.S. contribution at 31.5 percent, he added.

6 Gaza Arabs Get Life

GAZA CITY, June 13 (UPI).—An Israeli military court today convicted six Arabs of murder and sentenced them to life in prison for killing four Arab men in the Jebaliya refugee camp in 1969 and 1970.

China Assails Imperialism At Stockholm

Wants It Condemned For Contamination

(Continued from Page 1)

to make it read, "To protect the human environment, it is imperative to stop all use of and production of chemical and biological weapons and reach agreement among the superpowers never to use nuclear weapons."

The United States and Britain have endeavored to steer the conference away from the subject of armaments on the ground that it is irrelevant to the conference and should be dealt with elsewhere.

But China, as self-proclaimed leader of the developing nations, insisted—with a lot of support from small countries—on bringing that topic as well as the inflammable issue of U.S. policy in Indochina into the debates.

Peru and Tanzania also proposed amendments sharpening the original clause. The United States offered to withdraw a minor amendment if all other amendments were taken back to allow the original arms clause to stand.

Other reports from the closed session indicated that African countries, led by Tanzania, were making a stubborn stand to get condemnation of racial discrimination written into the declaration. They said that discrimination, such as South Africa's apartheid policy, is a factor in damaging the human environment. Sweden supported them supported them in principle.

India wanted the whole preamble rewritten to give more weight to the poverty-stricken state of the developing countries.

In order to get something finished during the conference the Holy See suggested as a compromise that the existing document should be provisionally approved as imperfect, subject to revision in a few years. An appendix could list national reservations. This was supported by West Germany, Sweden and Canada. The United States did not voice objections.

The Chinese also proposed amendments to other clauses dealing with discharge of toxic substances, distribution of resources and assistance to developing countries, research and information exchange.

6,000 Assail 'U.S. Ecocide'

STOCKHOLM, June 13 (UPI).—About 6,000 persons demonstrated in downtown Stockholm tonight, protesting what they called "U.S. ecocide" in Vietnam, police said. The demonstrators demanded that the Swedish government break relations with the Saigon government and recognize the Communists' Provisional Revolutionary Government.

El-Fatah Rift, Clashes Cited By Beirut Paper

BEIRUT, June 13 (UPI).—A split has developed in the high command of the largest Palestinian guerrilla group, el-Fatah, the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour newspaper said today.

News reports during the weekend spoke of a "coup attempt" against the Fatah leadership and an attempted assassination on the outskirts of Beirut on guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat. The reports were denied by a guerrilla spokesman.

The newspaper said today that there is a conflict between el-Fatah's Central Committee headed by Mr. Arafat and the organization's Regional Command in Lebanon.

The Regional Command has established control over all but one refugee camp in Lebanon, the newspaper said. During the weekend, there was a clash between the two groups at one camp.

Mr. Arafat called up loyal guerrillas to "besiege" the camps but the Regional Command agreed to negotiate, the newspaper said. A commission has been established to review the dispute, the paper added.

Associated Press.

Andrei Gromyko and Maurice Schumann at Quai d'Orsay.

Gromyko, Pompidou Agree On Separating Security Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—France and the Soviet Union agreed today that there should be no link established between the two coming East-West détente conferences, the European security conference and the talks on mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

According to French sources, this was agreed upon by President Georges Pompidou and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, during a 90-minute talk here today. Mr. Gromyko is in Paris for three days to inform the French about the results of President Nixon's meeting last month with Soviet leaders.

The sources said the two men agreed that there was no link between the two conferences, nor should there be any parallelism, as was called for by NATO two weeks ago during the Bonn ministerial meeting.

The French, who abstained from that part of the NATO communiqué dealing with the reduction of forces, thus appeared to have rallied Soviet support for staying as vague as possible on any such commitment. By urging the two-conference parallelism, the NATO allies, excepting France, had hoped to hasten talks on the reduction of forces by linking their start to that of the Helsinki preparations for the security conference, scheduled to begin this fall.

'Differences' Exist

Mr. Gromyko gave no indication that Moscow showed any intention of trying to back out of the talks on reducing forces. The French sources admitted that "differences" still remained in the French and Soviet positions on the subject, meaning that the Russians are still attached to the talks while the French oppose them.

Today's agreement represented something of a victory for the French position. The Russians had agreed in the U.S.-Soviet communiqué in Moscow that "appropriate agreement should be reached [on the reduction of forces] as soon as practicable between the states concerned..." The U.S. delegation used this phrase at the Bonn meeting to win backing for the parallelism.

The main French opposition to the talks is that France does not want to see a reduction of U.S. forces or armaments in Europe, and fears that any such reduction, even negotiated, would benefit the Soviet Union.

Following his meeting with Mr. Pompidou, the Soviet foreign minister said that the two countries' views on the security conference were "identical." The French view is that diplomats at the Helsinki meeting should lay the groundwork for three commissions to do the actual negotiating. There would be separate commissions on cooperation, security and East-West exchanges.

A Toast of Praise

Mr. Gromyko was full of praise for France and French policy in his luncheon toast today, saying that France and the Soviet Union were the largest countries in Europe and set an example for cooperation between "two nations with different social systems." He said they both wanted to develop cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe.

The French sources said that Mr. Gormyko informed Mr. Pompidou about Mr. Nixon's talks with Soviet leaders, and that the two men then discussed "Germany and the process leading to the entry of both Germanys into the United Nations." They also discussed developments in the Middle East and Indochina.

In his toast, Mr. Gromyko said that agreements in the Middle East and Vietnam were becoming "more and more urgent." Mr. Pompidou called the Middle East situation "heavy with danger."

On Vietnam, the French president said that "each day brings us new images of a martyrized people. The solution, there as elsewhere, lies in the right of all peoples to live in peace and be masters of their own fate."

Talks-Truce Offer by IRA Turned Down

Whitelaw Office Calls It Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a confectionery shop, a garage and neighboring stores. There were no injuries. Near Crossmaglen, on the border with the Irish Republic, the army detonated a 150-pound mine.

The army said that wires connected to the mine led to a farmhouse across the border. In addition, four 40-pound bombs were attached to the mine. Soldiers exploded two of them and defused the other two.

Secrecy surrounded Mr. Whitelaw's meeting with representatives of the Ulster Defense Association, which has threatened to create Belfast "no-go" districts if those in Catholic Londonderry are not removed.

Two of the UDA men hid their faces as their car entered Stormont Castle, where Mr. Whitelaw has his office. Two others wore hoods. Following the meeting, a spokesman for Mr. Whitelaw said that the secretary had listened "to a number of matters raised and undertook to give them serious consideration."

"In return, the secretary stressed the very real dangers in the present situation, which represented a grave threat to the community. The association undertook to convey these views to their members."

The Provisionals asked Mr. Whitelaw to meet them behind the barriers of "Free Derry" and guaranteed him free passage. If he was unwilling to go there, they said, they would meet him anywhere else, if they were granted free passage, they said.

A Provisional statement said that 48 IRA volunteers had died on active duty, 112 "enemy" had been killed and 288 civilians had lost their lives in nearly three years of conflict.

It said that, for two and a half years, the movement had sought a lasting solution by announcing a peace plan last September, suspending operations at Christmas and Easter and implementing a three-day unilateral truce in March.

EEC Warns U.S. Its Deficit Not Partners' Responsibility

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 13 (IHT).—A Common Market document reviewing current trade and economic relations between Europe and the United States, published today, warns America that "it is not up to the United States' trading partners, through substantial trade deficits, to carry the whole burden of the sought adjustment of the American balance of payments."

This is regarded here as the bluntest statement yet made of the European Economic Community's opinion on recent trade dealings with the United States. It says that although the American government has stressed the trade aspects of the U.S. payments deficit, "an analysis shows clearly that such an explanation provides only a very partial answer."

In the EEC's view, blame for America's balance-of-payments difficulties "must be found mainly in the continuing large outflows in short and long-term American capital." Despite last year's $2-billion trade deficit, the report says, America still had a large trade surplus with the community.

The EEC statement is an attempt to pull together diverse strands of the U.S.-Common Market dialogue which has taken place since last year's currency crisis—not always conducted with good humor—and will be seen as a counter to American accusations of community trade restrictions and protectionism.

Direct Investment

It stresses that the amount of direct American investment in Europe should not be left out of the equation. This will be considered when the EEC is enlarged next year, the report says, and points out that such investment will be almost doubled in an EEC of 10 nations.

At the end of last year the book value of direct U.S. investment in the Six was $11.7 billion. Next year this will increase to $20.5 billion, with Britain accounting for some $8 billion of that total.

There is also criticism of the Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC) concept, which President Nixon introduced last year and which allows tax deferrals on 50 percent of profits to American firms conducting 96 percent of their business in exports.

This is a measure unique to the United States, says the EEC, and has caused large U.S. companies to establish "paper subsidiaries" so that they can qualify as a DISC. In these cases the tax deferral becomes a tax exemption as long as the profits are not distributed to stockholders, but instead reinvested for export development. In the community's view, the practice involves risking "serious disturbances" in international competition.

Preferential Accords

Referring to its own preferential agreements with associated countries, something which has particularly disturbed the U.S. government, the Common Market states, "There is no evidence that trade of any third country has been harmed as a result of these agreements.

"The United States, on the contrary, has increased its exports toward these countries at a faster rate than has the European community."

From 1958 to the end of last year, it goes on, the United States increased its exports to African countries by 158 percent, as opposed to the community's 97 percent during the same period.

The EEC paper comments on what it calls "one of the most disturbing new American trade practices"—the voluntary self-limitation restrictions whereby the United States asks a foreign exporting country not to increase its exports to America beyond a certain amount of important products such as steel and textiles. The EEC regards the growing number of such requests as critical.

17 Americans Face Spanish Drug Charges

SEVILLE, Spain, June 13 (Reuters).—Seventeen Americans have been arrested recently in the southern port of Rota, site of a U.S. Polaris submarine base, for alleged possession of drugs and pornographic material.

A U.S. consulate spokesman said here today that those arrested included 11 Navy men and six civilians, four of them women. He said that "the arrests were carried out over a period of time and did not involve the breaking up of a vice or drug ring. Police say they only found small quantities of hashish."

Sihanouk to Travel

VIENNA, June 13 (Reuters).—Cambodia's former chief of state, Norodom Sihanouk, and his wife, are to visit Romania from June 19 to June 22 during a tour that will also take them to Yugoslavia, Albania, Algeria and Mauritania, it was announced in Bucharest today.

19-18 Vote Rebuffs Doves

House Panel Supports Nixo On Cease-Fire to End Wa

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted, 19-18, today to support President Nixon's policy to end the Indochina war subject to a cease-fire and release of prisoners.

The vote was a setback for those war critics who feel that insistence on a cease-fire gives the South Vietnamese government a way to veto U.S. withdrawal. Two absent members of the committee, Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D., N.J., and Rep. Seymour Halpern, R., N.Y., would have voted with the war critics and reversed the outcome.

The action will send the war issue to the House floor, unless Republicans can kill it in the House Rules Committee, and give members a rare chance to have a direct vote on ending the war.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., a leader in the effort to set a withdrawal deadline without a cease-fire condition, said: "This is a temporary victory for the President, but it gives us a chance to debate it in the House. If the House reflects the mood of the country, we'll win. If it doesn't we'll lose."

Chairman Opposed

Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, voted against the resolution because he opposes the requirement for a cease-fire.

Rep. Morgan said he thought there was a good chance that the House would modify the cease-fire provision to exclude South Vietnam from its coverage or to leave the language vague on that point.

The committee action responded to a resolution adopted by the House Democratic Caucus on April 20, directing Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to report out legislation fixing a withdrawal date subject only to release of U.S. prisoners. A majority of the Democratic committee members drafted a bill ordering withdrawal by Oct. 1, subject to release of prisoners and safe withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Full Support Sought

The administration opposed any action other than full support of the President, and it became apparent almost at the start that his insistence on an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina would be the main point of controversy.

Five Democrats—Clement Zablocki, Wis.; Wayne Hays, Ohio; L.H. Fountain, N.C.; Roy Taylor, N.C., and John Davis, Ga.—voted with most Republicans for the cease-fire requirement. Two Republicans — Charles Whalen, Ohio, and Robert Steele, Conn.—voted with most Democrats against it.

The version approved by the committee is not binding law, as was the Democratic draft, but a sense-of-Congress resolution. It says the United States should withdraw from Indochina not later than four months after a cease-fire has been established, U.S. prisoners released and Americans missing in action accounted for.

GI Drug Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The House approved yesterday a bill to give the Pentagon legal authority to treat and rehabil drug-addicted GIs. The mea was sent to the Senate by a 3 vote.

The administration-backed gives the Defense Departm power to test servicemen for d dependency; to set up treatm programs in military facilitie well as those of the Veterans ministration and to require vicemen who are on drugs to dergo treatment and rehabil tion beyond their term of ser

Hanoi Again Asl For a Renewal o Paris Peace Tall

PARIS, June 13 (UPI).— the sixth consecutive week, Vietnamese Communists to called for a resumption of Paris peace talks, boycotted the United States and So Vietnam since May 4.

The Communist demand, w came in a note delivered to U.S. and Saigon delegati asked for the weekly session resume tomorrow.

"We reaffirm once again i if the American government really anxious about seeking peaceful resolution to the V nam problem, it must stop mediately its acts escalating war, restart the work of the P conference on Vietnam as us Thursday of every week, start serious negotiations at t conference," the note said.

A U.S. delegation spokes offered no immediate comm on the new Communist dem for resumption. In the past U.S. delegation has replied such notes after a day's sh

U.S. Weighs Resumption

WASHINGTON, June 13 (R ters).—The United States is sidering North Vietnam's req to resume the Paris peace t and will send Hanoi a pr answer, a State Departm spokesman said today.

Mansfield Says China to Fight Border Is Neare

WASHINGTON, June 13 (A —Senate Majority Leader M Mansfield, D., Mont., wa Congress today that China fight if outsiders get too to its borders.

Noting that American bom are striking near the Chi frontier with North Vietnam told the congressional Joint E nomic Committee that the nese Communist leaders more interested in what United States does than wha says.

At the State Department spokesman said U.S. bomb near the China border are in any way intended to thr the security of China."

The comment by press of Charles W. Bray 3d came the Chinese Foreign Minist ued a statement condem what it called a "new war e tion of U.S. imperialism."

Women, Children Die as Shel Hit An Loc Refugee Colum

ON HIGHWAY 13, South Vietnam, June 13 (AP).—*You could* hear the wounded children crying before you could see them. Their high wails, full of fear, were occasionally lost in the boom of exploding artillery.

North Vietnamese shellfire had cut into the column of more than 1,000 trudging refugees a mile short of safety behind the South Vietnamese Army's front line on Highway 13.

Grim Vietnamese soldiers gave water and first aid to 30 to 40 wounded women and children and a handful of men. Survivors said five to 10 refugees had died.

The war paused for an hour as the wounded arrived at "the anthill," a sandy hillock beyond which a couple of hundred North Vietnamese at most were holding back three South Vietnamese battalions.

Wounded Children

The wounded children rode in baskets and their mothers' arms, on the hips of brothers and sisters scarcely bigger than themselves, or walked, sometimes alone, in bloodstained pajamas.

Most of them were younger than 10, but veterans. They had been trapped under fire in An Loc, 10 miles to the north, for more than two months before starting the trek south Monday through patches of enemy and friendly territory, all of it torn by war.

They had traveled light. Few of the refugees had even the shoulder-borne baskets that serve poor Vietnamese in peace and war. Some had a parcel or a shopping bag. Many carried nothing at all.

The refugees' faces showed no joy at deliverance, only fatigue and fear. One woman collapsed when she reached the first South Vietnamese soldier. Others sank to the sand and drank for minutes from roadside puddles, then bathed their bleeding bare feet.

Not all the wounds were new. Some refugees wore dirty bandages over napalm burns amputated limbs.

An aged Montagnard man an iron plate approached a iron-robed monk, begging a The monk emptied half a bag of cola into the plate.

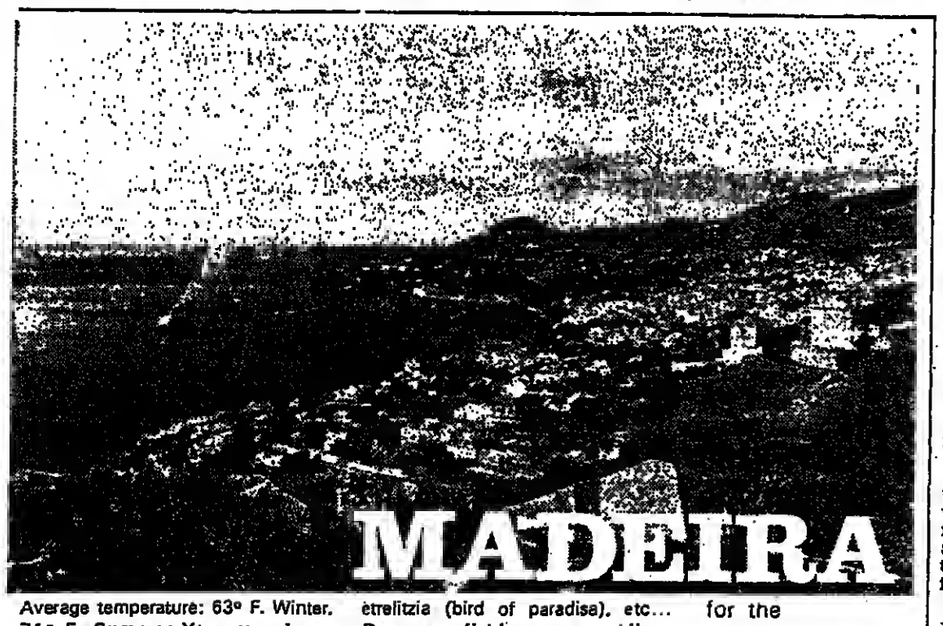
Trucks arrived from the but the drivers were afrai go the last hundred yards f front. The stronger ref swarmed aboard the trucks there was no room for wounded.

Ambulances came and deps and the war began again. S Vietnamese napalm strikes like vengeance a few hu yards up the road.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	61	Very
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Very
ANKARA	25	77	Cloud
ATHENS	25	77	Cloud
BEIRUT	26	79	Very
BELGRADE	29	84	Very
BERLIN	14	57	Overc
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloud
BUDAPEST	26	79	Show
CAIRO	23	73	Clear
CASABLANCA	22	72	Very
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Ove
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clo
DUBLIN	13	55	Very
EDINBURGH	13	55	Clo
FLORENCE	12	54	Cl
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cl
GENEVA	15	59	Cl
HELSINKI	21	70	Very
ISTANBUL	28	82	Cl
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cl
LISBON	16	61	
LONDON	15	59	Ve
MADRID	16	61	Ve
MILAN	21	70	
MONTREAL	21	70	
MOSCOW	22	72	
MUNICH	15	59	Very
NEW YORK	23	73	Cloudy
NICE	19	66	Very c
OSLO	13	55	Gray
PARIS	20	68	Ligh
PRAGUE	14	57	Overca
ROME	21	70	Cloudy
SOFIA	27	81	Very c
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	24	75	Clear
TUNIS	25	77	Very c
VENICE	21	70	Very c
VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
WARSAW	27	81	Storm
WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	57	Very c

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200



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REID'S HOTEL

5 STARS AND A TRADITION WHICH SOME VERY DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE HAVE DISCOVERED

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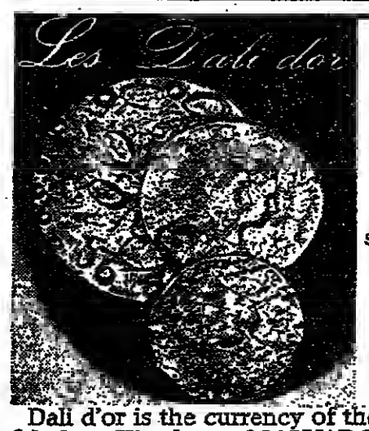

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JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "SANE ROO DOE NOO"

...ds Seeded at Rapid City ...re Killer Storm Broke

...Wire Dispatches
...Neb., June 13.—Two ...ng experiments were ...over the Black Hills ...akota shortly before a ...n last Friday caused ...h killed more than ...s, the Omaha World-...d today.

...pyrighted story, the ...said that the experi-...conducted by the In-...Atmospheric Sciences ...th Dakota School of ...Technology.

...to Archie Kahan, ...e Division of Atmo-...ter Resources of the ...u of Reclamation, one ...experiments—designed ...sing water supply and ...he dynamics of hail ...—was conducted at ...hour before the storm ...t to have begun.

Prof. Arnett Dennis, ...Meteorological Anal-...at the institute, said ...periments "had totally ...tely nothing to do ...with the storm that hit Rapid City. I would stake my life on that."

Standard Practice

The experiments involved the dropping of salts from an airplane and, according to Prof. Dennis, this had been "the standard practice" in a six-year program of cloud-seeding.

But Prof. Lewis Grant, professor of atmospheric sciences at Colorado State University, said that an unusual atmospheric situation existed last Friday "that might have signaled caution with cloud-seeding."

He said there was no air flow and the rain-bearing clouds just hung over the Black Hills instead of moving to the east in a normal weather pattern.

As much as seven inches of rain fell within two hours in some spots during the storm.

Meanwhile, Rapid City began burying its dead in three cemeteries today and survivors continued to search for more flood victims.

Individual funeral services probably will continue for at least a week, said a funeral director. A mass memorial service is scheduled Sunday at a Rapid City high school for those who died late Friday and early Saturday when rain-swollen Rapid Creek erupted through this city of 43,000 persons.

Toll Sure to Rise

County District Judge Marshall Young announced that the latest official death toll was 202. More bodies were being found and the toll was sure to rise, he said. A toll of 208 had been reported yesterday by other officials.

At a later point, authorities revised the toll downward to below 200.

An official spokesman said duplication of reports and confusion caused erroneous totals. Officials said some bodies were moved to nearby communities Sunday, when three Rapid City mortuaries used as temporary morgues became overcrowded.

Washed Downstream

Mayor Donald Barnett said he believes many bodies were washed downstream and never will be recovered. Farmers in outlying areas were asked to search their properties for bodies.

Mr. Barnett imposed a 9 p.m. to daylight curfew for the third day.

Officials said that at least 400 persons were on the missing list, but Mr. Barnett added that the list was shrinking "as the living find the missing and both of them report to us."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, an official of the American Insurance Association said that only about $1 million of the estimated $120 million in Rapid City damages, stemming from the floods and resultant explosions and fires are covered by insurance.

Flood coverage is not included on dwelling and commercial insurance policies, said Frank I. Lewis. The majority of insured losses are expected to be on automobiles if the owner carried comprehensive coverage.

Associated Press.

FAITHFUL COMPANION—Flood victim's little dog keeps watch while his mistress tries to sleep in Rapid City shelter Monday. Little fellow would bark when strangers approached, which not only kept people away but also kept the tired girl awake.

...er Ordered ...k Saluted ...Vietnam

...YORK, June 13 ...retired lieutenant ...says one of his com-...officers in South ...had a pet duck and ...that his men salute ...ed by the order, the ...illed and ate the ...

...Anthony Herbert, ...relieved of his com-...mand duties because ...e calls his persistent ...to report war crimes, ...Gen. John Barnes ...the duck Army dog-...ear.

...interview in the ...e of Playboy mag-...Herbert, who retir-...darch after 24 years ...service, said: "Gen. ...actually insisted that ...e that duck. Of ...refused. It was a ...f all the silly crap in ...

...ff Seized ...orida Black ...ner's Death

...ES, Fla., June 13 (AP). ...eriff of Lake County has ...sed in the slaying of ...prisoner who, a grand ...had been kicked, beat-...ced into a small, win-...ell where he spent six ...

...l jury in neighboring ...ounty, following its ...he April 23 death of ...Vickers, indicted ...lis McCall on charges ...degree murder, aggra-...ault and aggravated ...

...all, 62, was arrested ...y Florida Department ...icers and was booked ...jail. He was released ...bond.

...ers, 37, died in a hos-...ys after he was jailed ...because he could not ...bond for a minor ...ation.

...ll told newsmen after ...that he is innocent. ...groups have opposed ...for years, but he al-...re-election with little ...In the most publiciz-...t for which he was ...by the civil rights ...r. McCall shot two ...ners in 1951, killing

...nber Crashes

...GTON, England, June ...—A Royal Air Force ...ccaneer bomber crash-...e North Sea 20 miles ...ere today," an RAF ...said. A search was ...the plane's two crew-

McGovern in 'Special' Plea For Delegates in New York

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern sought to enhance his political strength here yesterday while questioning the credibility of the Nixon administration.

The senator, striving for a big victory in New York's Democratic presidential primary June 20 and thus a boost to his prospect of a first-ballot nomination, made a "special appeal" for the election of his reform delegate slates.

"Do anything you can to see that they're elected," he urged more than 2,000 partisans at a rally outside Brooklyn's Borough Hall. "It's on that basis that I get the delegates it's going to take to get the nomination in Miami Beach in July."

Sen. McGovern said that the Nixon administration had "a problem of credibility" in two areas—defense spending and campaign financing.

Laird Request Cited

He said that a request by Melvin R. Laird, the Secretary of Defense, for an expanded military budget was a questionable demonstration of the administration's intention to wind down the war in Vietnam and carry out an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

"Now what is going on?" Sen. McGovern asked rhetorically. "Is the President serious about a substantial arms reduction agreement? Are we really going to go the other direction toward a bigger military budget, as recommended by the Secretary of Defense? Or aren't they talking to each other?"

Sen. McGovern also criticized the refusal of the former attorney general, John N. Mitchell, to disclose the names of contributors of $10 million to the President's re-election campaign, which Mr. Mitchell is managing.

Mr. Mitchell has said that he is under no obligation to state who the contributors were because they gave the money before April 7, when a campaign disclosure law took effect.

"At a time when credibility is the major problem in American politics," Sen. McGovern said, it is "a shocking fact of life" that the former attorney general would withhold the information.

He suggested that contributors did not want their names published because "they want to come around quietly in the dark of night to the White House doors after the election and collect their special favors like ITT did."

With 976.35 of the 1,509 delegates needed for the nomination, Sen. McGovern is hoping to win at least 200 of the 278 that New York will send to the Democratic National Convention.

Runoff in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13 (AP).—Half a million voters were expected to turn out today for the runoff primary between Sen. John L. McClellan, 76, and Rep. David Pryor, 37, for the Democratic nomination to Mr. McClellan's Senate seat.

The runoff became necessary when Sen. McClellan failed to receive a majority of the vote in the first primary two weeks ago. He got 44.7 percent and Mr. Pryor 41.3 percent, with the rest divided between other candidates.

Nixon Fund's Chief Donors Are Identified

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The president of Pepsi-Cola and the political committee of the nation's largest stock brokerage firm lead the list of publicly reported contributors to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

But the names of hundreds of other wealthy backers who may have kicked in far more remain buried from public view in the files of the Washington-based Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Committee officials say they never will be released.

Contributions of $15,000 apiece from Pepsi president Donald M. Kendall and the Effective Government Association of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith were the largest Nixon donations listed in reports to the General Accounting Office.

The reports were the first quarterly accounting of contributions and spending required under a new federal elections law that went into effect on April 7. They cover the period from April 7 through May 31.

Confirmation Seen

The reports, filed Saturday but not available for inspection until yesterday, confirmed the expected—that the Republicans are heading into the fall campaign with vast reserves while the Democrats have spent heavily on primary campaigns.

The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President and three satellite committees operating under the chairmanship of Maurice Stans, former secretary of commerce, have collected $10 million, about a third of what Mr. Nixon expects to raise and spend.

Democratic presidential hopefuls have spent at least $10 million already and two—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota—are in debt.

The Democratic National Committee, which says that it is still more than $9 million in debt from 1968, reported only $33,000 in cash on hand as of May 31.

Most of the leading Democratic hopefuls, with the exception of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, and Alabama's Gov. George Wallace, disclosed major campaign contributions early in the primaries.

Meanwhile, the campaign committee reported that John N. Mitchell, former attorney general, is earning $60,000 a year as director of President Nixon's re-election effort. Fifty-seven other committee staff workers have take-home pay of more than $1,000 a month, campaign committee records filed with the government show. A brother of the President is among them.

Scheel, Lopez Bravo Confer in Madrid

MADRID, June 13 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel arrived today for a one-day visit and began talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

Mr. Scheel is here at Mr. Lopez Bravo's invitation to discuss East-West relations, the proposed European security conference, the situation in the Mediterranean, and Spain's position when the European Common Market is enlarged.

When Mr. Scheel last visited Madrid, he met members of Spain's outlawed moderate opposition. No such meeting is expected this time, political sources said.

Senate Unit Completes Work On $17.6-Billion Welfare Bill

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee today completed work on a $17.6-billion measure providing for the greatest expansions of Social Security and welfare in history.

The bill would raise Social Security benefits 10 percent for 27.8 million recipients, impose strong new work requirements on many welfare recipients and make many changes in the Medicare and Medicaid health programs.

Winding up 11 months of consideration of the monumental bill, the panel adopted new Social Security payroll tax schedules raising the levies for the 96 million Americans who pay them.

The new schedules would mean a tax hike of $113.40 next year, as compared with 1972, for persons earning $10,200 or more in 1973.

Chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., reported that his panel had finished its work on the measure but did not take the final vote, ordering it to the Senate floor for debate.

This will come after the members have had a chance to take a look at the final draft of the legislation, he said.

Sen. Long said it would be impossible to start the floor debate until after the Senate resumes work following the Democratic National Convention, which opens July 10 in Miami Beach.

The annual cost of the measure will be $17.6 billion when it becomes fully effective in 1974. Sen. Long said this would be by far the greatest single increase since Social Security and welfare programs first were enacted as part of the same law in 1935.

Nixon administration specialists disagreed with the committee estimates and insisted that the true cost would be $24.1 billion, or $6.5 billion more than the committee's total.

60 Die on S. Africa Bus

VILLIERSDORP, South Africa, June 13 (Reuters).—Police yesterday dragged a stretch of river near here for the bodies of about 60 people drowned when a bus plunged off a narrow bridge Sunday night. Many women and children were among those lost when the bus, carrying two rugby teams and supporters, crashed through a guard rail.

Woman Nominated U.S. Envoy to Zambia

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—President Nixon today nominated a woman, Jean Mary Wilkowski, as the new ambassador to Zambia.

A career Foreign Service officer, Miss Wilkowski, 52, has been counsellor at the embassy in Rome since 1970.

She succeeds Ambassador Oliver L. Troxel jr., who has resigned from the Foreign Service.

Miss Wilkowski entered the Foreign Service in 1945 and has served in various capacities in Port of Spain, Bogota, Milan, Paris and Santiago.

Champion Rower Killed

SYDNEY, June 13 (AP).—Australian Olympic rower Brian Denny was killed by an electric shock yesterday. He was to have rowed in the coxed fours at the Munich games. An electrician, he was killed at work when he touched a live wire connected to a switchboard.

Pan Am Withholds Decision On Purchase of Concordes

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Pan American World Airways hasn't made any final decision regarding its purchase of the Concorde supersonic airliner built by Britain and France, a spokesman for the airline said today.

He said Pan American's situation regarding the Concorde hasn't changed at all since comments made by the company on several occasions in recent months.

Pan American previously indicated that it is concerned about the economics of buying and operating the Concorde, but has said that it would continue evaluating the plane before making a decision near the end of 1972 at the earliest.

The Pan American spokesman noted that the airline, under terms of its options, will not be required to make a purchase decision until six months after Air France places a firm order.

BOAC Acts

The British Overseas Airways Corp. on May 26 announced that it would buy five Concordes and take options on three more, and planned to start twice-daily London-New York City service in the summer of 1975. The Concorde is expected to make the flight in three hours and a half.

Air France has options for eight Concordes and is expected to place firm orders soon.

Of its plans to relinquish its chance to lead the industry into supersonic transportation, Pan American had this to say formally:

"Pan American has not made a final decision regarding purchase of the Concorde. A final decision will not be made until we have all the facts relating to Concorde operations.

"However, we have made it clear that if other carriers operate the Concorde, we will have to respond competitively in some appropriate manner."

Banking institutions that are lenders to Pan American have looked askance at indications that the cost for each Concorde, including spares over the service lifetime, would be around $60 million on the purchase of a small number of aircraft.

British Aircraft Corp. and Aerospatiale of France, co-builders of the plane, contend that this figure is inflated. They place the current price without spares at $33.5 million, likely to increase at the rate of about 5 percent a year to some $41 million in 1976.

'For Our Own Safety'

Hoffa Informs Senate Panel Of Ways to Improve Prisons

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—After four years and nine months in a federal prison, former Teamsters Union president Jimmy Hoffa has told Congress of 26 ways to improve federal penitentiaries.

Without elaborating in his testimony prepared for a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing on prison reform, Hoffa said:

"I have seen useless destruction of property, maiming of human beings, loss of self-respect, and inhumane treatment.

"The causes are not one-sided, but much of this can be cured by proper planning and education on the part of the prisoners and the officials of the institution."

Noting that prisons are overcrowded and are on average 75 years old, he said that the antiquated ones should be torn down and new ones built that are smaller and more comfortable.

Job Training

Job training is out of line with reality, he added, with "license plate and mop bucket manufacturing" two examples "that bear little relation to [inmates'] potential jobs in private industry."

"It is not for humanitarian reasons alone that we must reform our corrections system," he said. "It is for our own safety. We have never faced up to the facts that most convicts will someday be released from the hell-holes we call correctional institutions. They come out, as we have seen, more bitter, more disturbed, more anti-social and more skilled in crime than when they went in."

Hoffa said that he realized that budget money for prisons did not enjoy the highest priority, but he called for:

- New prisons holding no more than 350 inmates, with individual cells, "to retain some sort of dignity."
- Adequate, comprehensive medical and dental care, libraries, recreational space.
- Movies with more general appeal "rather than... sex movies, and crime movies, which create nothing but problems for a majority of the prisoners."
- Better guard training, sufficient counseling and case workers, and prisoner grievance boards.
- Visiting hours that are not restricted by number of visits per week; with a proper place, with seats, for a prisoner's visiting family.
- Unrestricted mail and telephone privileges, providing the prisoners pay for their calls.

Hoffa said that prisoners also should have the freedom to wear their hair the way they want, within limits, and be able to buy and wear clothes they choose after prison authorities put identifying tags on the clothing.

Prisoners should receive a minimum wage for prison work, with an active job-procurement program to secure work for them when they get out, he said.

Hoffa was at Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary for his portion of a 13-year sentence for mail fraud and jury tampering. The sentence was commuted by President Nixon last Dec. 23.

Rotary Elects Briton

HOUSTON, June 13 (AP).—William C. Carter of London was named president-elect yesterday of Rotary International during the organization's 63d annual convention here. Mr. Carter, a lawyer, will assume the president's office in 1973, succeeding Roy D. Hickman, of the United States, who takes up the presidency on July 1.

Bremer's Trial In Wallace Attack Starts July 17

BALTIMORE, June 13 (AP).—A trial date of July 17 for Arthur H. Bremer on charges of shooting Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was set today by U.S. District Court Judge Edward S. Northrop.

No decision has apparently been reached on whether the 21-year-old Milwaukee man will first stand trial on federal or state charges.

Judge Northrop said that psychiatrists will examine Bremer but will be prohibited from later testifying as to his guilt or innocence.

The examination is to determine if Bremer is competent to stand trial, to determine if he was legally sane at the time of his alleged offenses and to ascertain if he would be a danger if released from custody.

Ramsey Leaves Bulgaria

VIENNA, June 13 (Reuters).—The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr. Michael Ramsey, Mrs. Ramsey and Anglican Church representatives left Sofia yesterday for London after a six-day official visit to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. A joint statement said that both churches had agreed to expand and consolidate their relations and to work toward improving cooperation between all Christian churches.

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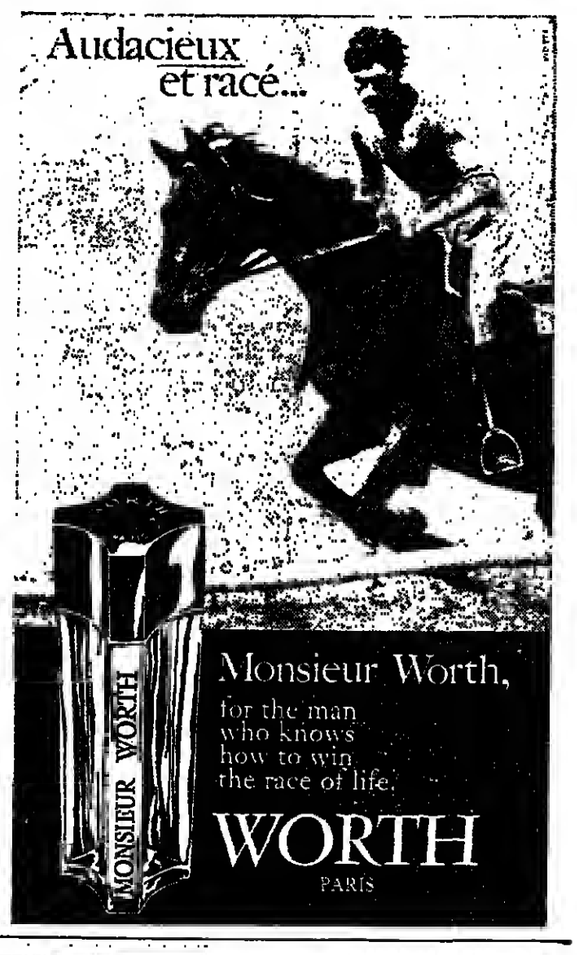

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During Kennedy Era

Past Leaks Cited in Ellsberg Defense

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (AP).—A former assistant secretary of state said in a sworn affidavit yesterday that he and other top government officials "leaked" classified information similar to the Pentagon papers to news media.

Robert Manning, assistant secretary of state for public affairs in the Kennedy administration, said that sources within John F. Kennedy's own office gave out important information but were never prosecuted.

Mr. Manning's affidavit was filed in U.S. District Court here by attorneys for Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, defendants in the Pentagon papers case. Their trial on charges of stealing and disseminating classified government documents on U.S. involvement in Vietnam is scheduled to start June 26.

The defense claims that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are being prosecuted only because of their anti-war political stand and that similar documents are constantly leaked officially.

"It was a practice widely known to be a part of everyday operations of the government," Mr. Manning said of the leaks.

"I recall one day in 1963 when I was summoned from a tennis court," he said. "President Kennedy, angry, was on the phone, demanding to know who at the Department of State had 'leaked' to The New York Times details of United States plans for a forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

"Find out who the guy is and let me know," the President ordered.

Later, said Mr. Manning, the President phoned again, telling him, "Forget it. I found the son of a bitch in my own nest." Mr. Manning added, "As was frequently the case, one of his personal advisers . . . had given details of the UN plans to a Times reporter. Kennedy laughed wryly. 'Well, that's the way it goes when I don't keep them busy enough,' he said. And that was the end of it."

Mr. Manning is now editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

OAU Adds 50% To Aid Fund for Africa Guerrillas

RABAT, June 13 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity tonight decided to increase by 50 percent the budget of its Liberation Committee—which coordinates the supplies of arms, money and general assistance to African guerrillas.

King Hassan of Morocco, chairman of the OAU for this year, will personally contribute $1 million to the fund, an OAU spokesman said.

The decision came after a private meeting on the first day of the ninth OAU summit conference.

The spokesman said the total of the liberation budget was secret but sources said it was $2.6 million before the increase.

Sources said the increase was voted at the suggestion of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who said African assistance to the liberation movements should be "entire and total."

12 Die in La. Truck Crash

FOREST HILL, La., June 13 (UPI).—A trailer truck slammed into the rear of a pickup truck taking 14 persons swimming, most of them teen-agers, killing 13 and seriously injuring one, Sunday night.

Castro Arrives In East Berlin From Warsaw

BERLIN, June 13 (UPI).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, smiling and healthy looking, reviewed goose-stepping East German troops today after arriving in East Berlin from Warsaw on his two-month tour of Africa and Europe.

Mr. Castro smiled at the sight of a crowd of schoolchildren and workers who turned out to greet him despite rainy weather in response to a call to "give a hearty welcome to the representative of Socialist Cuba."

The children were let out of school and the workers given time off to gather at Schönefeld Airfield on East Berlin's outskirts and line his route into the city.

Political sources in East Berlin said they expected Mr. Castro to spend eight days in East Germany.

United Press International.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL—Angry citizens of Naples, irked by mountains of uncollected garbage in the city's streets, staged a protest yesterday and solved part of the problem at the same time by burning piles of the rotting refuse. A combination of strikes by garbage collectors and inadequate municipal services created the situation.

Chemical, Phone Workers Out

Strike Wave Continues to Spread in Italy

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—A wave of strikes gained force in Italy today as Premier-Designete Giulio Andreotti reached a crucial phase in his nine-day effort to form a new government.

The country's 300,000 chemical workers and 55,000 state telephone company employees continued a series of sporadic stoppages that have seriously disrupted both industries.

The chemical workers are striking for eight hours a week to demand resumption of talks with employers on a new contract. The telephone employees have been agitating for three months for shorter hours and other benefits.

Gasoline Walkout

Tonight, about 20 percent of the nation's gasoline distributors were due to go out on strike until Friday morning. They are demanding bigger profit margins from the oil companies. On Thursday, Italy's 100,000 medical doctors will conduct a one-day strike for health-service reforms.

Meanwhile, Mr. Andreotti met today with leading members of his Christian Democratic party on the eve of a crucial party executive meeting tomorrow. The party is to decide tomorrow what type of coalition it would like the premier-designate to form.

Free-Bus Extension

ROME, June 13 (AP).—Rome municipal authorities announced today that they were extending the free-bus experiment to the end of June.

Public transportation has been free in rush hours since May 2. The test originally was to end Thursday. Buses are free from 6 to 8:30 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Authorities said that bus passenger loads have increased by more than 11 percent in the free-bus hours. But Rome papers insisted that there has been little or no relief from the chaotic automobile traffic the experiment was intended to reduce.

Mrs. Gandhi Sees Moro

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi talked with Foreign Minister Aldo Moro today, discussing the situation after the Indo-Pakistani war and prospects for her forthcoming summit meeting with Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mrs. Gandhi stopped over briefly on her way to Stockholm.

Obituaries

Saul Alinsky, 61, Organiz Of Powerless U.S. Minoriti

By David R. Boldt

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—Saul Alinsky, 61, who spent a lifetime organizing the powerless to achieve power through what he called "pure democracy," died yesterday after an apparent heart attack in Carmel, Calif.

Mr. Alinsky's career was a succession of generalships over mass movements of the oppressed in America. It began with battles on behalf of mine workers and continued when he organized white slum-dwellers in Chicago. He later organized blacks in the ghettos of a dozen cities, including Chicago, Kansas City, Rochester and Buffalo, N.Y.

Recently, he sought redress for an increasingly alienated U.S. middle class, while also trying to teach his organizing methods.

If his assaults and threats goaded the conservative establishment to rage, he also kept his distance from liberals "who walk out of the room when an argument becomes a fight," and drew fire from radicals who found him ideologically impure.

Time magazine, in a profile of Mr. Alinsky, cited James Madison's warning in the Federalist Papers—against allowing any class or faction to obtain too much power—as perhaps the best statement of Alinskyism.

Studied Capone Gang

The son of a Jewish tailor who had emigrated from Russia, Mr. Alinsky was born in Chicago. He attended the University of Chicago, where he studied archaeology and, during one summer, worked with dissident miners.

As a graduate student in criminology, Mr. Alinsky studied the organization of the Al Capone gang and began his own organizing efforts in the "Back of the Yards" area of Chicago. He improved economic conditions for the impoverished white immigrants there by putting pressure on their employers—the meat-packing companies—through boycotts and sitdown strikes.

Although his tactics included picketing and dumping garbage on the steps of a city hall, Mr. Alinsky went beyond the use of outrage and inconvenience—using stockholder power, for example, to force Kodak to hire more blacks in Rochester.

Since 1967, he had devoted himself mainly to teaching in Chicago and to advising such protégés as Cesar Chavez, the organizer of the California farm workers.

Ford Trimble

DENVER, June 13 (AP).—Funeral services were held here yesterday for Ford Trimble, 71, a retired U.S. Army colonel, who, along with a British major general, Sir Richard Dewing, accepted the surrender of 45,000 German soldiers in Denmark in World War II.

Donald A. Klemer

NEW HOPE, Pa., June 13 (AP).—Donald A. Klemer, 42, director of the American School in New Delhi, was killed Friday in an automobile accident near here.

Mr. Klemer had been at the American School for a year. Previously he served for three years as school superin in Winchester, Mass.

He had also been sch perintendent in Hast Hudson, N.Y., and dire junior high school educa Darien, Conn.

Mr. Klemer, who was a in the open-campus mo education, was a 1950 of Tufts University. He master's and doctor's de education at Harvard Un

Mrs. John M. Har

WESTON, Conn., June —Ethel Andrews Harl widow of Justice John Harlan of the Supreme died yesterday at her hom Her husband died last D

Mrs. Harlan, the daug a Pulitzer Prize-winning hi Charles McLain Andrew written poetry, plays an dren's books.

Gene Cavallero

MANHASSET, N.Y., J (AP).—Gene Cavallero, onetime waiter who bou Colony restaurant durin hibition and turned it favorite of old-line soci later the jet set, died night.

Mr. Cavallero sold the rant to his son, Gene jr. ago. It closed last Dec demise attributed by the rising labor costs.

A native of Italy, Mr. C was a pastry chef and in Verona before coming United States to work as at the Colony. Legend has Mrs. William K. Vanderb to lunch at the Colony so Mr. Cavallero took over promptly became the plac

Harold (Lefty) Phi

ORANGE, Calif., June 13 —Harold (Lefty) Phillips, managed the California baseball team for two and seasons, died last night a asthma attack at his h nearby Fullerton.

Mr. Phillips was a scout Angels. He was appoint club's manager in May, 19 ceeding Bill Rigney. Th finished third in the Ar League's Western Divisio season, but slumped bad season, said much disa and he lost his job.

Victor Chi-tsai Hu

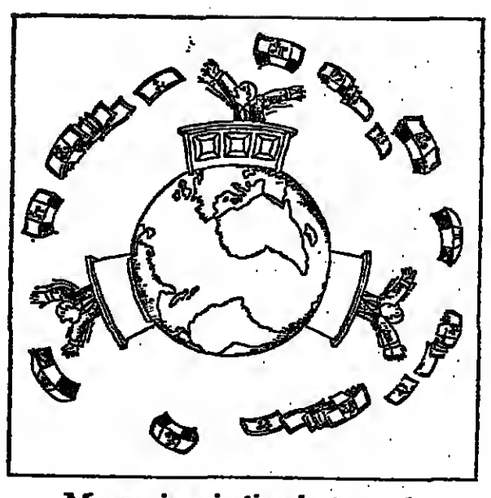
NEW YORK, June 13 ters).—Victor Chi-tsai H a Chinese Nationalist who held a high pos United Nations until ment this spring, died Yonkers, N.Y.

He had been UN coun for technical cooperati vising aid projects in dev countries. His retirem prompted by the admiss the People's Republic of to the UN, replacing the alists.

Kenneth Brian Sc

BERN, June 13 (AP).— ambassador to Switzerla neth Brian Scott, 60, di yesterday, the Swiss gov announced.

"Cash in orbit has been holding down the profits of exporters long enough!"



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Aug 5	July 28
Aug 18	Aug 11
Aug 31	Aug 25

France also calls at Bremerhaven on May 17, June 14, July 26 and August 23.

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QE2/France

...ns Exports to Third World ...Peak; Russia Tops U.S.

...KHOLM, June 13 (Reu...) — The value of arms exports ... Third World countries was the ... ever last year, with 40 ... going to the Middle East, ... according to an author... global survey published ... day.

... Soviet Union overtook the ... States in the value of ... arms supplies, but the Amer... remain the biggest quan... supplier and have more ... in the Third World, the ... says.

... China is not included in the ... totals for U.S. and So... arms exports. But the Middle ... countries, South Africa and ... members Greece and Tur... grouped as Third World ... because of their de... on imports for their ... needs.

... is still only a small sup... weapons, but the end of ... the 1965-69 Cultural Revolution seems to have brought an increase in Chinese military aid abroad, amid growing African interest in Chinese arms. Japan too, with its expanding defense industry, may soon look for export markets.

The fastest rate of increase in military spending last year was in the Middle East, but Africa was in second place, and Libya's spending was especially rapid last year.

These points are made in "World Armaments and Disarmament"—the 1972 yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, an independent, internal body set up in 1966 to do research into problems of peace and conflict. This is SIPRI's third yearbook.

An accompanying note describes the buildup of stocks of weapons in Third World countries as one of the most disturbing features of the current world scene.

SIPRI says that while the greatest single threat to mankind is the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States—despite the May arms-limitation agreement between them—a conflict elsewhere could be the spark of a general nuclear war.

Leveling Off

World military spending generally appears to have leveled off after a rapid rise between 1965 and 1968, with Atlantic Alliance and Warsaw Pact countries accounting for more than four-fifths of all military spending.

According to the institute, the leveling is not necessarily a hopeful sign. The institute says such temporary plateaus have occurred before between periods of crisis, and there is evidence of the arms race going ahead rapidly in the field of improved military technology.

The study also says the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting offensive and defensive missile systems, signed during President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May, does not go far enough toward limiting the nuclear-arms race.

It warns that the spreading deployment of multiple warheads could stimulate the development of computer-controlled "launch-on-warning systems." This could mean that the decision to launch a nuclear holocaust would be taken by machines rather than men.

$1.8-Billion Exports

Discussing the increased supply of arms to developing countries, excluding Vietnam, SIPRI says they received $1.8 billion worth of supplies last year—the highest total ever recorded—reflecting increasing tension in various parts of the world.

Around 87 percent of the supplies came from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, it says.

Soviet supplies to Egypt and India and American supplies to Israel were responsible for a large increase in total major-weapon exports. But Iran, which receives its supplies from the West, has become the second-largest recipient of major weapons in the Middle East, coming after Egypt, the institute says.

Leaving Vietnam out of the figures, the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States as top Third World arms supplier in real-value terms, moving from about $390 million in 1969 to $660 million last year.

U.S. Supplied Less

U.S. arms supplies in the same period dropped in value from $590 million in 1969 to $580 million last year, SIPRI says.

But the Americans remained in first place in the number of weapons supplied and number of recipient countries. Excluding Indochina, around 65 percent of U.S. supplies last year went to the Middle East, especially Israel and Iran. Taiwan and Thailand were also big recipients. U.S. arms exports to the Far East nearly doubled between 1970 and 1971.

British exports to the Third World last year amounted to $170 million, including sales of ships and refurbished aircraft to several Latin American countries. The bulk went to the Middle East, especially Iran, where Britain and the United States have undertaken to modernize the armed forces.

France supplied even more arms to the Third World than Britain last year—$200 million worth—and its armaments industry is now the third-biggest in the world.

South Africa took 20 percent of France's Third World exports last year, including submarines and helicopters, and was licensed to build Mirage planes. Tunisia, Libya and Zaire also received considerable numbers of French weapons.

...ia Viewed ...Next to Get ...n A-Bomb

...KHOLM, June 13 (AP).— ... singled out as "the most ... in nuclear technology" ... the countries of the Third ... in the 1972 yearbook on ... Armaments and Disarm... published here today by ... Stockholm International ... Research Institute.

... topped a list of 15 "near-... countries capable of de... nuclear weapons within ... and medium-term fu... It is easy to understand ... speculations abound about ... coming the next nuclear-... power," the yearbook said.

... of the 15 countries whose ... nuclear potentials are ... in the yearbook have ... the nonproliferation ... countries are Argentina, ... India, Israel, Pakistan, ... Africa, Spain, Australia, ... Egypt, West Germany, ... pan, the Netherlands and ... land.

Israel Vulnerable

...ese countries, "Israel is ... in the most vulnerable ... situation," SIPRI said. ... has a small nuclear pro... which produces sufficient ... for it to go nuclear ... wish to do so."

...ing the last two years ... have been several private ... some of them apparently ... from U.S. intelligence, ... have indicated that Israel ... already have a crude nuclear ... weapons capability."

... said Israel's nuclear pro... produces enough plutonium ... for one small nuclear war... per year.

... said Egypt has "a weak ... technology" compared to ... and "the risk that Egypt ... go nuclear within the near ... seems rather slight."

... Africa's nuclear policies ... special interest, SIPRI said, ... it has some of the world's ... uranium resources and ... made substantial advances ... nuclear technology.

... was singled out by ... as a "key country with ... to the nonproliferation ... It signed the nonproliferation ... treaty after a long period ... tation "and may have ... problems in relation to ... and the Soviet Union."

...erican Team ...k in Running ...Bridge Meet

...I BEACH, June 13 (IHT). ... 28 matches yet to go in ... championship play at ... World Contract Bridge ... in Miami Beach, the ... States moved back into ... ning in yesterday's play. ... 12th round, the world ... Dallas Aces, who are ... the United States, ... Sweden by a score of ... 5, which raised their ... score to 168 of a possible ... victory points. This tied them ... Canadian team for fifth ... But the Aces made no ... the huge lead of the ... champion Italian Blue ... After the 12th round, the ... had a formidable lead of ... points.

... possible semi-finalists ... their scores after the 12th ... Poland, 189; Australia, ... France, 166; and Taiwan, ... The semi-finals begin ...

... women's championships, ... pre-tournament favorites, ... and the United States, ... into the lead in the sixth ... with total respective scores ... and 91 of a possible 120 ... points. The women's ... championship will be decided in ... robin play.

...Said to Admit ...g 3 on His Land

...INKI, June 13 (UPI).—A ... known as a gun collector ... confessed to killing three ... hikers camping on his land ... Helsinki, police said.

... Vaehaekallio, 32, said he ... other motive for the killing ... than anger over the fact that ... had raised their tent ... land without permission. ... three young hikers, Väljo ... nen, 18, Esa Hyvaekkae, 17, ... Hyvaekkae, 14, were ... shot to death May 11.

United Press International

ROLL OUT THE BARREL—A Dutch mobile beer barrel in London Monday on way to Blackpool to participate in upcoming beer festival, which will feature lots of fun and games and a little bit of . . . drinking.

58 Prisoners Wounded at Pakistani Prison

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 13 (AP).—Fifty-eight prisoners were wounded today when police opened fire to crush a six-day uprising in the central jail of Peshawar.

Police claimed that the prisoner uprising was halted and that all inmates were forced back into their barracks. They said that some prisoners identified as ringleaders had been put in solitary.

Bomb Found In Geneva as Shah Arrives

A Second Alert Proves Groundless

GENEVA, June 13 (UPI).—Two bomb scares hit Geneva today as the Shah of Iran arrived for a 24-hour visit amid the tightest security precautions since the summit conference in 1955.

The first scare was genuine. A two-and-a-half pound explosive wrapped in a parcel was found in the grounds of the Palais des Nations, the United Nations European headquarters to be visited by the shah tomorrow.

The shah is scheduled to address the International Labor Conference, the parent body of the International Labor Organization.

The second scare turned out to be groundless. A suitcase had been left behind by a departing guest at the secluded Hotel Reserve, on the outskirts of Geneva, chosen as the best place for the shah to stay, for safety reasons.

Suspicious Suitcase

Police and the shah's security guard were suspicious when the suitcase lay around unclaimed, but when they opened it behind a bombproof screen they found it contained only personal belongings.

UN security officials said security is the strictest in Geneva since the four-power summit meeting of 1955 between the heads of state of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

At least 200 police are patrolling the parks and woods around the shah's hotel, they said, while a further 1,000 police patrolled streets along the route to be taken by the shah.

The Shah of Iran

There were 400 police collected in a downtown square as a straggling of youthful Marxists gathered for a demonstration against repression in Iran.

Demonstrations have been planned in Geneva and Zurich. Mock gallows were erected in Geneva last weekend and posters showing the imperial couple against a background of a body hanging on a gallows were plastered around the city.

Shortly after the visit was originally announced, the Geneva Socialist party issued a protest. The Communist party and the Geneva section of the League of Human Rights also protested to the government.

Tonight, 300 policemen used tear gas to disperse a crowd of 1,000 demonstrators marching through Geneva shouting "Shah, murderer."

Outside the United Nations headquarters, two youths had themselves chained to a lamp post. Anti-shah posters set up near them were quickly removed by police.

Dayan Called the Real Target Of Trio That Shot Up Lydda

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization today said that Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was the real target of the Japanese suicide squad which terrorized Lydda Airport last May 30.

Kamal Adwan, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, which includes the main Palestinian guerrilla groups, was speaking at the first press conference called by the movement outside an Arab country to explain the airport attack and its implications.

"We deeply regret the death of the Puerto Rican pilgrims, who were not our targets. We were aiming for Moshe Dayan, who was supposed to be there at that time. It was his habit to be there then and we had information along those lines," Mr. Adwan said.

The attack, during which more than 100 persons were killed or wounded, was legitimate because of Israeli actions against Palestinians and because of the justice of the Palestinian cause, he said.

He declined to give details of foreign volunteers in PLO ranks but said: "For the benefit of the French press here, I can tell you some of your countrymen are among our volunteers."

World Alert Urged

TEL AVIV, June 13 (Reuters).—A senior Japanese police official was reported here today to have called for a new world alert against an international network of extremists planning further attacks for the Palestinians similar to the Lydda Airport massacre.

Sources here said that the warning was conveyed to Interpol, the international police organization with headquarters in Paris, by Yasushi Tsukuda, a Japanese police security expert.

Mr. Tsukuda left Israel for Paris Sunday after taking part for more than a week in the interrogation of Kozo Okamoto, the only survivor of the three-man Japanese suicide squad which attacked Lydda Airport.

The Japanese Embassy here merely said that Mr. Tsukuda went to Paris, on his way home to Tokyo, to thank Interpol for its cooperation.

BOAC Plane Searched At Rome in Bomb Hoax

ROME, June 13 (UPI).—A BOAC jet airliner made an emergency landing here today after a telephoned bomb threat in Cairo.

Following a two-hour search of the VC-10, police said that the threat appeared to be a hoax. The plane continued on to London.

Police searched Karima Mustafa Amin, 24, of Cairo, who was sitting in the seat where the anonymous caller told Cairo police there was a woman with a bomb strapped to her waist. No bomb was found on Miss Amin, nor anywhere on the plane.

M.P.s Lose Silver

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The House of Commons catering committee says nearly 2,000 knives, forks and spoons engraved with the crest of the Commons have disappeared from the House dining room. The committee said it suspected visitors of taking the silverware as souvenirs.

French Military Barred From Fiji

SUVA, Fiji, June 13 (AP).—Premier Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has notified the French government that Fiji will not allow French naval vessels and military aircraft to use harbor or airport facilities here during the forthcoming nuclear tests near Tahiti.

The Fiji premier sent a strongly worded protest to France over the planned tests, which he termed a danger to all Pacific Island peoples. He asked France to reconsider the testing plan, but added that it appeared certain that France intends to go through with the testing.

Therefore, he said, the Fiji government will not grant clearance during the testing for calls by any French aircraft which might be connected with tests.

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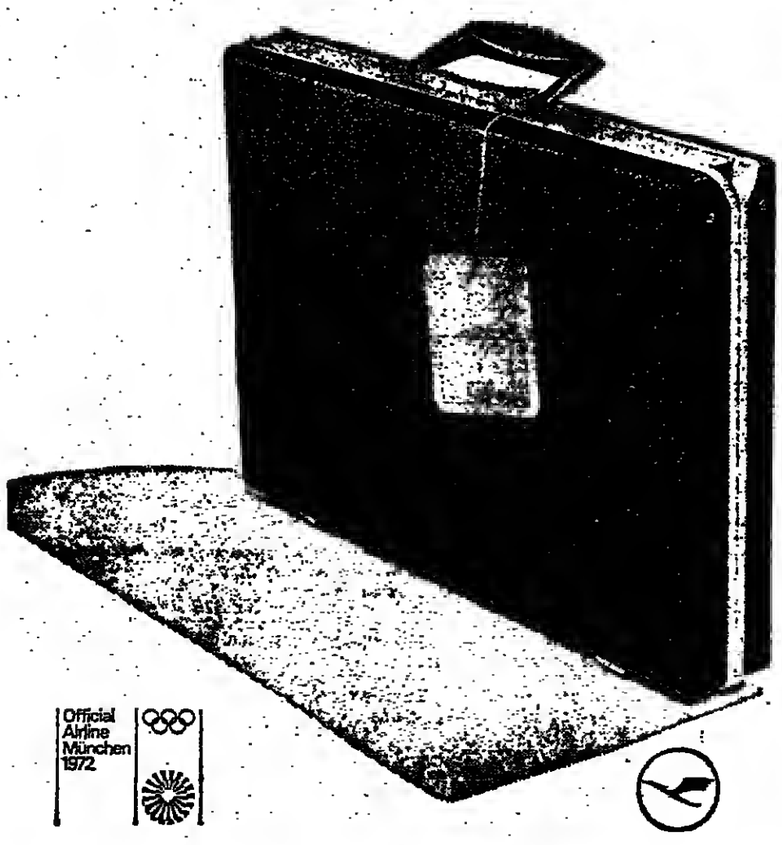

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, June 14, 1972 *

'The Ultimate Weapon'

The military component of foreign aid is again becoming a lightning rod for congressional discontent with major elements of President Nixon's foreign policy—particularly in South and Southeast Asia.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has slashed $550 million from a $2.25-billion military assistance request which the President has termed "vital" to successful implementation of the Nixon Doctrine. The committee has also written into this year's authorization bill, which is under debate in the Senate, a number of amendments designed to give Congress greater control over the uses to which military aid is put.

The fund cuts are relatively modest in view of the waste and misdirection that have characterized much of the military assistance program for years and especially in light of the President'e own plea in his address to the Soviet people for restraint in the supply of arms to developing nations. The $1.7 billion that has been authorized is actually $250 million more than was appropriated for fiscal 1972, an increase that may well encourage further selective pruning on the floor or during the actual fund-voting process.

More significant are amendments invoking what Sen. Case has described as "the ultimate weapon"—the congressional power of the purse—to attempt to assert some control over Executive actions. These include:

● Two amendments by Sen. Case requiring the President to submit certain Executive agreements to the Senate for approval, specifically recent secret agreements with Portugal for a base in the Azores and with Bahrain for a base on the Persian Gulf.

● An amendment tightening a previous congressional ban on the use of funds to subsidize foreign troops fighting in Laos, a ban flagrantly circumvented by the administration.

● A $275-million ceiling on military and economic assistance to Cambodia, a country cited by President Nixon as a "model" for the Nixon Doctrine although more than $500 million in assistance there has resulted only in decreasing security for the Cambodians and their South Vietnamese neighbors.

The most potent and controversial amendment is Sen. Mansfield's new proposal for complete and unconditional withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam by Aug. 31 and for a cutoff in funds for all U.S. combat operations in Indochina once North Vietnam releases American war prisoners and agrees to a cease-fire with American troops. Unless the President can soon present some persuasive new opening toward peace, Congress may at last be moved to invoke "the ultimate weapon" to bring American involvement in this long and costly conflict to an end.

In any event, the military assistance program which has been a major instrument for Executive extension of U.S. commitments abroad is certainly an appropriate vehicle for congressional efforts to reassert constitutional checks over foreign policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace Investment

A State Department order to U.S. Missions to the United Nations and affiliated agencies to seek to hold the line on spending in the world organization "for the next several years" runs contrary to the recommendations of a presidential commission and to the interest of the United States in developing more effective international institutions.

The Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, recommended last year that this country seek "over a period of years" to reduce its contributions to the regular assessed budget to 25 percent, from a current level of 31.52 percent. But the commission specified that such reductions should be offset by increases in American voluntary contributions to UN affiliates. It said nothing about attempting to stifle the overall growth of international institutions and in fact urged that the United States "affirm its intention to maintain and increase its total contributions."

* * *

The importance of creating areas of international cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, in the interests of peace has been stressed by President Nixon repeatedly. Bilateral cooperation between the two superpowers alone cannot insure peace in the multipolar world of the 1970s. In his State of the World message last February, the President observed: "The end of bipolarity requires that the structure [of peace] must be built with the resources and concepts of many nations—for only when nations participate in creating an international system do they contribute to its vitality and accept its validity."

This structure of peace is being built—slowly, painfully and imperfectly—through U.S. cooperation with other nations in the expanding UN system. International institutions have not yet begun to reach the size and scope required to meet the needs of an increasingly interdependent world. To place an arbitrary ceiling on UN growth at this time is false economy, a renunciation of Mr. Nixon's wisely stated objective.

The total expenses of the world organization last year amounted to only slightly more than $1 billion, a fraction of this year's incremental cost of the Vietnam war. The U.S. share was only $341.1 million, less than the administration's current request for military and economic aid to Cambodia. The cost of just one of the President's proposed new joint ventures with the Russians, the space docking project, has been estimated at $250 million. Surely this country could afford to invest some fraction of that amount to help further the essential structure of world peace at the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rise of McGovern

Sen. George McGovern has won the devoted allegiance of a substantial segment of the Democratic party but he has yet to win the trust of the party as a whole. He is still some way from standing a chance of attracting the amount of national support necessary to become the next President of the United States.

His rapid rise to prominence in the past few months has given him a certain stature and his campaign managers' obvious professional excellence has enabled him to win some useful victories in the primaries. But the road to the White House is a hazardous one.

—*From the Financial Times (London).*

U.S. and Price of Gold

Gold has not finished going up. Who is buying gold? Orders this time come exclusively from big speculators. Why do they purchase gold? For the simple reason that these speculators are convinced that the price rise is bound to continue. Rumors that have spread in London in recent days concerning a possible change in the monetary policy of Washington that might be decided by George Shultz, John Connally's successor at the Treasury, could only encourage the buyers.

The latter believe that, to restore dollar convertibility, the American administration will sooner or later have to become resigned to doubling the price for monetary gold. The American government has reacted by issuing a blunt communiqué. Speculators, Washington says, are indulging in wishful thinking. "The demonstrated sensitivity of the gold market to self-generated and self-serving rumors simply provides further evidence of the need to build a monetary system not dependent on that commodity."

Yet this declaration is unlikely to calm down the market's fever. Speculators do not believe in a demonetization of gold any more than many European experts.

—*From France Soir (Paris).*

Vietnam Campaign Ending?

The evidence accumulating from the battlefield in Vietnam suggests that the campaign begun in the last days of March is now coming to an end. However the military balance sheet is drawn up as between the North and South Vietnamese forces, there is no doubt that ferocious American bombing and the use of advanced weapons against North Vietnamese tanks and artillery have gone a long way to nullify the advantage that these weapons promised in the first weeks of the assault.

For this reason the Northern troops have probably been the greater sufferers during two months when Vietnamese casualties have been greater than at any time in this war. Those in Hanoi who doubted the necessity of this size of assault at this time will be the more ready to get on with an inquest into what benefit the campaign has brought.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1897

PARIS—An attempt on the life of the President of the Republic was made yesterday. It was not a very serious attempt and Mr. Félix Faure was not alarmed by it. As the presidential equipage passed near the Grande Cascade, in the Bois de Boulogne, a small tube bomb exploded in a thicket and a light smoke was seen. The explosion occurred 100 yards from the President, however, and he calmly continued to Longchamp. Evidence discovered on the spot tends to show the outrage was premeditated by certain members of the Anarchist fraternity.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1922

PARIS—News of Soviet doings show Trotsky in the role of a modernized Peter the Hermit, preaching to the famine stricken mob and the Red Army, which sees itself also starving in the near future, a bread crusade against Western Europe. In a fresh proclamation to the Red Army, the People's Commissar for War declares that Russia can not be fed with the floor sent from America and that the Russians must go and fetch what they require. The million-strong Red Army, he declares, is to form the advance guard of the Host of Famished Russians, which is making ready to overrun the West of Europe.

'Do You Suppose If We Was Famous Black Revolutionaries, We'd Be Doin' Twenty Years for Stealin' Hubcaps?'

Double Genocide Tearing Burundi Apart

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the first of two articles.

BUJUMBURA, Burundi.—Terrified by yet another bloody uprising against their 500-year-old domination, the minority Tutsi rulers of Burundi are systematically killing the elite of their former Hutu serfs in what can only be termed genocide.

Official Burundi government and impartial estimates alike claim that as many as 100,000 people have been killed in the six weeks since Hutu exiles invaded this poor, small mountain nation located in Central Africa between Tanzania and Zaire, the former Belgian Congo.

But such are the difficulties in collecting reliable information in Burundi that the death toll may be considerably higher in the combination Hutu uprising and Tutsi repression in reaction.

By all accounts, the orgy of killing was set off by the invaders' determination to murder all the Tutsis, who make up 15 percent of Burundi's estimated 3.5 million inhabitants. Their plan reportedly then called for the establishment of a purely Hutu regime.

Repression

The continuing repression is seemingly dictated by the Tutsis' equal determination to cow Hutu peasants into submission and wipe out the educated Hutu elite in order to ensure Tutsi domination for the foreseeable future.

What has been called an attempt at "double genocide" has few parallels in the post-independence annals of Africa. Even such African tragedies as the Congo turmoil of the early and mid-60s, the Biafran rebellion and the recently concluded Sudanese civil war do not match what has happened here.

Outwardly impervious to international criticism, including that from the Belgian government and Pope Paul VI, Burundi President Michel Micombero shows little inclination or ability to stop the killing.

Western embassies are reluctant to talk, for fear of jeopardizing the security of their nationals. (There are some 6,000 foreigners in Burundi, half of them Belgians.) Only occasional passes have been issued to diplomats for travel outside the capital since the violence began.

To date the Organization of African Unity, the continent's regional grouping, has refused to investigate the Burundi situation, apparently on the ground that such action would violate its charter forbidding interference in a member state's internal affairs.

Too Late?

At this point, such a move might prove to be too late anyway. The repression has reached down through the ranks of the educated Hutu to such an extent that only a thousand or so secondary school students still survive.

In an informal conversation with visiting reporters, President Micombero alluded to the lasting effects of the civil war by quoting —if only to disagree with—an unidentified missionary who told him "80 years of evangelization has been washed down the drain."

Similarly, a longtime foreign resident lamented that the violence had "canceled out everything that has been accomplished" since Burundi gained its independence in 1962 after some 80 years of first German and then Belgian colonial tutelage. Now, he added, "We have to start from square one."

Such is the Burundi genius for intrigue that some diplomatic observers are convinced that the government, which has conceded prior knowledge of the Hutu invasion, allowed the rebels to make their move from bases in Tanzania April 29 in the hope that they would be crushed and that the invasion would justify subsequent repression.

Officials from the 31-year-old president on down have admitted that the approximate date of the attack was known in advance. The president, who sports an elegant mutton-chop beard, dissolved his government just hours before the attack, and his decision to do so has been interpreted less charitably than his own explanation that he was guided by "divine providence."

Take to Boats

The morning preceding the invasion, Congolese in Burundi living along the rich plain bordering Lake Tanganyika, between Burundi and Zaire, took to their boats and headed for safety on the Zaire side.

[Burundi ambassador to the United Nations Nsanze Terence, at a press conference in New York June 1, said that an attacking force of some 8,000 crossed Lake Tanganyika and entered Burundi. He said that 3,000 Burundese constituting their "fifth column" joined with the invading force inside the country.]

Once the attack began on the evening of April 29, the rebels surpassed in violence even the followers of the late Pierre Mulele, the Peking-trained Congolese rebel who led the successful rebellion in Kwilu Province in 1964 and whose tactics inspired the Hutu uprising here.

High on Indian hemp, protected by witch doctors' tattoos, anywhere from 3,000 to 25,000 rebels moved out of their bases in the dense forests on the Tanzanian border and went on a rampage. They chanted "Mai, Mai Mulele," the magic Swahili words for the famous Mulele water which was supposed to dissolve the government troops' bullets.

The attacks centered on the south, northeast and Bujumbura, a city of 70,000. The rebels jumped the gun in the capital by refusing to pay for gasoline for Molotov cocktails at a downtown filling station, chopping off the attendants' fingers and thus raising the alarm two hours before operations were to begin.

In the northeast, the attackers were quickly repulsed. But in the southern province of Buriri, they struck with great effectiveness, seeking out their victims with lists of names and addresses. Tracts found on captured rebels harangued them to kill Tutsi men, women and children and even disembowel pregnant Tutsi women to ensure that no Tutsi foetus would survive.

A French journalist who interviewed the widow of a Tutsi gendarmerie captain was told that her three children were beheaded by machetes before her eyes, her husband disemboweled and the children's heads stuffed in his stomach while she was repeatedly raped and left for dead.

President Micombero recounted that captured documents spoke of plans for a rebel victory parade in Bujumbura on May 19 during which he, as the last surviving Tutsi, was to be killed.

Although the government so far has failed to produce the documentary evidence, no responsible observer, Burundi or foreign, seriously doubts the government case linking the invasion to a secret Hutu society said to have been formed in 1970 to provide funds to train the rebels.

Monthly contributions varied between 100 Burundi francs (about $2) for a poor Hutu to $400 for a rich businessman. The government contends—once again without producing evidence—that thousands of names were on the society's lists, including many prominent Hutus in government and private life.

Bernard Bududira, Tutsi vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buriri in the south, quoted an eyewitness who saw Alois Baraklikana, a Hutu graduate of the University of Arizona and vice-director of the government's Economics Ministry, at the lakeside mission at Minago exhorting the rebels to continue their devastation.

Some Not Drugged

According to other testimony, other Hutu leaders were in the vanguard of the southern attack, although, unlike their troops, they were not drugged. Some of the rebel military leaders wore blood-daubed enamel dishpans as helmets.

Although President Micombero accused Gaston Sounialot and Martin Kasongo of being in Burundi during the attack, no one else has corroborated the presence of these two former leaders of the 1964 Simba uprising in the Eastern Congo. All the rebels captured spoke the Burundi language, Kirundi, indicating that foreign intervention was probably limited to adapting techniques perfected in the Congo.

A major variation on the Simba rebellion, however, was the strict order given to avoid harming whites.

Peace Porridge Lukewarm

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—As the intensity of Vietnam fighting shows some signs of diminishing, there are indications that a serious negotiation may soon resume.

For the first time Hanoi seems to have abandoned hope of forcing the United States to retreat ignominiously in the wake of disaster while Saigon has subtly hinted at concessions it was never previously prepared to consider.

Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the talks which have been on ice here since May 4, has been in Hanoi where he received "new directives" Saturday at a meeting of his government.

Le Duc Tho, his usual contact with secret American negotiators like Kissinger, has implied that both overt and covert parleys could resume.

Pham Van Dong, Hanoi's prime minister, has publicly stated he is ready to allow the United States an "honorable outcome" if it insures the "national rights" for which North Vietnam is fighting.

On the other side, Ambassador William Porter, chief U.S. negotiator, returned this week after an extended absence. At the same time Tran Van Lam, Saigon's foreign minister, was quoted by an English newspaper as prepared to cede the provincial capital of Quang Tri, captured this spring by the Communists, in exchange for a guaranteed cease-fire. Saigon subsequently took pains to deny this statement.

What is obviously in the air is another attempt to find the basis for compromise. For at least two years the French have been suggesting a formula that would produce a tripartite regime in Saigon: one-third right, one-third center, one-third Communist. This is what Le Duc Tho had in mind May 10 when he said in Paris: "What we want is the establishment of a three-segment government of national concord."

This is tricky business and both less simple and more vital than it sounds. To begin with, the Communist side detests the kind of presidential regime with a strong executive that now rules in Saigon.

Hanoi hopes to supplant this with what Europeans call a parliamentary regime, allowing the well-organized Communist party to disintegrate the southern government, place its men in key positions and ultimately take over.

Secondly, there is the matter of how President Thieu would be ousted from power. He has offered to step down after an armistice and before free elections. Certainly the United States, which had one disastrous experience with imperialist politics—when it gave the nod to overthrow Ngo Dinh Diem (ending in his murder)—is not going to try and ditch Thieu. Apart from the immorality implied, he is the single man who can hold South Vietnam together during its present travail.

The French advocate a "hands-off" U.S. position which is easier to recommend than to apply in the midst of war. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of political rethinking in Hanoi, in Saigon and among Vietnamese emigre circles here.

One idea intermittently discussed is acceptance—after a cease-fire—of all South Vietnamese Communists except known militants in an officially tolerated left-wing party similar to the EDA fellow-traveller party in Greece prior to that country's 1967 military coup. The United States has even pondered whether there are ways of developing a peace formula bringing in some international supervisory body for elections.

But there can be no cynical paper accord like that signed in 1962 between the Netherlands and Indonesia to end their quarrel over West Irian. That became but a device for a staged handover.

All one can say right now is that sufficient new pressures have been generated to inspire a new search for solution. Gen. Giap's offensive in the South has not only been blunted but has cost enormous casualties while the combination of an American naval blockade plus massive bombing has seriously shaken North Vietnam's economy and long-term war-making ability.

Moreover there is no doubt of a continued widespread popular yearning for peace in the area of Saigon's writ. There are whispers that Moscow, in the wake of the blockade and Nixon's visit, is at last diplomatically active on the issue. Finally there is the matter of the U.S. presidential elections. No candidate wants to run on anything resembling a jingo platform and, as Aristotle said, politics and ethics are inseparable.

—Letters—

Delighting Hanoi

No doubt the North Vietnamese are delighted, and encouraged to continue fighting past election, by the pledge of Mr. McGovern to visit Hanoi if elected President.

Unfortunately the Communists, who respect only strength, also understand weakness born of political opportunism. No doubt about it—at the moment the Hanoi oligarchy must be rooting for the prairie state senator.

CYRIL W. PLATTES.
La Herradura, Spain.

Inhabitable

The Frankes' article, "Is the U.S. Still Inhabitable?" (IHT, June 6), is the kind of article that should appear more frequently. Not just because of its specific content but also, because it describes both things good and things not so good about our United States.

However, I would have concluded the article with a more forceful "yes" the United States certainly is still inhabitable!

FLOYD L. STEWART.
Djakarta.

Campaign To Stop McGovern

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The Stop McGovern movement has taken shape inside the Democratic party and, like everything else political this year, it turns out to be remarkably weak. It consists of some beaten generals looking for an army of potential defectors.

Because Sen. McGovern is himself so vulnerable, even that feeble combination against him cannot be entirely discounted. It can succeed only at the cost of provoking a truly disastrous split inside the Democratic party.

The point man in the Stop McGovern movement is Congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas. As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mills sits at the center of one of the country's rare networks for instant political communication.

He has good ties to congressional leaders, to most of the major governors and mayors, to business and labor, to the Democratic National Committee and the national press. He has been using them energetically to erect barriers against McGovern.

Mills played a hand in encouraging Sen. Edmund Muskie to throw in with Sen. McGovern after the California primary. He tried to stimulate a Kennedy candidacy by indicating on "Meet the Press" that he himself would be interested in running for Vice President if Sen. Edward Kennedy ran for the top spot.

He has spread disparaging remarks about the McGovern program and candidacy, stressing particularly the devastating effect the senator's welfare suggestion would have on Democratic candidates running in the South. He has also offered up a scenario for the Miami convention which reads like this:

First ballot—McGovern leads but does not win; second ballot—McGovern drops, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey comes up; third ballot—Humphrey and McGovern both fall; fourth ballot—the nomination comes up for grabs and Kennedy, Muskie, Mills, Humphrey and perhaps some outsider.

On behalf of his own candidacy Mr. Mills has been assiduously courting delegates now pledged to other candidates, especially the 300 or so lined up for Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Mills went out to see the governor in the hospital in Maryland the other day, and came back with the report that Wallace did not look well.

One shot in this barrage plainly hits home. The McGovern program is way out and not only on welfare. The tax position is not necessarily provocative, and the defense position seems to be positively dangerous. If the senator does not modify and refine these positions in the month of platform hearings, then he could be a debacle for the Democratic party and many of the candidates.

Apart from the hit on the McGovern program, however, the Mills drive is one more reflection of a fact of Washington life that is especially painful for those of us who have admired the congressman from Arkansas. The fact is that even the most conscious Washington leaders lose their sense of proportion when bitten by the presidential bug.

Technically, to be sure, there are enough delegates uncommitted and pledged to other candidates to head off McGovern. But the McGovern support is solid and not wavering.

A very large bloc of delegates is pledged to Gov. Wallace. The other large bloc comes from those who votes for Hubert Humphrey. Putting those diverse strands together would take an act of extraordinary leadership.

But the leaders are not there. Mr. Mills, for all his skill and judgment as a legislator, is short of inspiring popularity. Senator Muskie has been badly beaten in the primaries. Sen. Kennedy does not want to run this year.

Moreover, by what right would they, or any dark horse, take the nomination away from Sen. McGovern? The senator from South Dakota entered the campaign from a very poor position, showing of 5 percent or under in the polls. He played by the same rules that everybody else played. He scored impressive victories in the East and in the West, even in some parts of the South. He is now within a couple of hundred delegates of the nomination and it cannot fairly be denied him by just a snapping of fingers.

Essentially, in other words, it is too late for a Stop McGovern effort. Even if it succeeded, it would drive the McGovern backers into a position of such implacable hostility that the Democratic party would probably suffer far more than from accepting Sen. McGovern, with his rough edges planed away by a moderate centrist platform and running mate.

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هكذا من الأصل

FDR-Churchill Exchanges Revealed: Sparring Is Portrayed

By Henry Raymont

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N.Y., has begun the declassification of wartime correspondence between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, providing new insights into one of the great personal and political relationships of fashioned Western

Because the correspondence amounts to a daily record of the joys and setbacks the American and British leaders experienced during the fateful struggle against the Axis powers from 1939

The material for historians, filling some 1,700 documents of 2,000 pages and ranging from coded messages to policy memoranda—is rich in revealing quotations on military and political personalities as De Gaulle, and hopes and fears for a postwar world of economic recovery.

The long study of the archives opened to scholars in the research wing of the Library, establishes as a major part of the

Although reference has appeared in speeches or the Churchill volumes, some of its important wartime and policy papers have been published.

Moreover, there are hitherto unpublished documents by the President and his top aides showing the origin and evolution of many key messages.

Differences

Examination of the documents in interviews with historians and senior government officials who participated in wartime decision-making show above all the political differences between Churchill and the President were more numerous and more than was generally

Some of the material comes from basic sources as the State Department's published series known as "Foreign Relations of the United States," and Winston Churchill's celebrated six-volume "The Second World War."

Other works with more current dates, lead to these conclusions:

Even as Churchill asserted in his memoirs that his trip to Moscow for a meeting with Stalin in October, 1944, had "the fullest measure of approval and goodwill from the President, the documents contain a number of

As far back as November, 1941, President had made a presentation to Churchill of his need "to bring American troops home" from Europe soon after the war's end, a decision many historians say Roosevelt made unexpectedly at the Yalta conference three months later, to the consternation of the British delegation.

● In the briefing book for the Yalta conference Roosevelt took with him a tough-worded State Department memorandum opposing Britain's plan to link Western Europe with the Commonwealth. It also contained a map indicating his intention to seek concessions from Stalin for a more favorable settlement of Poland's frontiers. The map differs from the one published in 1955 by the State Department, which called its version the one that had been appended to the briefing book.

● Official minutes of the President's meeting with Ibn Saud, king of Saudi Arabia, immediately after the Yalta conference conflict with published versions suggesting that Roosevelt asked the monarch to admit more Jews to Palestine. Instead, Roosevelt is represented as agreeing that survivors of the Nazi holocaust might be resettled in the lands from which they were driven, particularly Poland.

Skills Displayed

The letters and cablegrams, which saw the two giants of the British-American alliance use their renowned rhetorical and diplomatic skills to press their views, are contained in a dozen silver-tinted cardboard boxes marked "Map Room Papers," named for the wartime communications center in the White House.

Some 800 Roosevelt messages to Churchill were declassified late in December by the National Archives, the federal agency that administers the presidential libraries. Following clearance from the British government, the Churchill material, totaling some 900 documents, was opened to researchers on May 7.

"We now have available to authorized scholars the complete record of one of the most fascinating dialogues in recent world history," said William G. Stewart, deputy director of the library, who has supervised the declassification. "Many of the papers were published before, but the important thing is that they are now available in their entirety, filling all the gaps that were left."

The material spans the turbulent years from Sept. 11, 1939, a week after Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland, to April 11, 1945, the day before Roosevelt's death.

The papers spell out the ambiguity displayed by Churchill and Roosevelt, themselves troubled by deep-seated policy differences, toward seeking a unified approach in their dealings with the Soviet Union.

In October, 1943, a month before the Big Three meeting at Tehran, the prime minister warned the President that he did not think they ought to meet Stalin "without being agreed about Anglo-American operations as such."

Yet a year earlier Churchill obtained an invitation to Moscow—the kind of exercise in bilateral diplomacy he was to repeat in October, 1944, when he sought to draw out Stalin on the extent of Soviet territorial ambitions and a possible agreement on "spheres of influence" in the Balkan area.

Second Meeting

The second meeting, coming in the midst of Roosevelt's fourth election campaign, aroused a furor at the White House, where Churchill's request that W. Averell Harriman, United States ambassador in Moscow, attend the meeting as an observer, was seen as an attempt to create the impression that the prime minister had been authorized to speak for the President.

Hitherto secret documents in the archives show that a two-paragraph message drafted by Adm. William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President, a note instructing the ambassador to attend but to confine himself to a "listening" role, was canceled by Harry Hopkins, the President's personal aide. It was replaced by a much longer message to Stalin pointedly dissociating the United States from any decisions reached at the bilateral talks.

In an accompanying message to Ambassador Harriman, the President aired his annoyance with Churchill's move:

"I can tell you quite frankly, but for you only and not to be communicated under any circumstances to the British or the Russians, that I would very much have preferred to have the next conference between the three of us for the very reasons that I have stated to the marshal."

Simultaneously, the President sent Churchill an icy cable saying that he had instructed the ambassador "to stand by and to participate as my observer," although the envoy "will not be in a position to commit the United States—I could not permit anyone to commit me in advance."

In his memoirs Churchill interpreted this message as offering him the President's "fullest assurances of approval and goodwill."

On the question of troop withdrawal, Churchill wrote in "Triumph and Tragedy," the last volume of the memoirs, that at the opening session of the Yalta conference on Feb. 4, 1945, the President made "a momentous statement" that the United States "would take all reasonable steps to preserve peace, but not at the expense of keeping a large army in Europe."

The subsequent view of many historians was that Churchill had been taken by surprise, that British-American bargaining vis-a-vis Stalin was weakened and that the rearming of France had suddenly become essential to help Britain in the occupation of Germany. For example, in her 1970 "Yalta," Prof. Diane Shaver Clemens wrote: "Surprised at this admission, the prime minister's insistence that France be included in providing an occupation force for Germany became even greater."

Yet the newly opened archives disclose a number of documents showing that Churchill had been advised of the President's position shortly after the prime minister early in November, 1944, suggested that the United States help arm eight French divisions. On Nov. 18 Roosevelt explained that he lacked the constitutional authority as well as the transportation needed to carry out such a plan, adding: "You know, of course, that after Germany's collapse I must bring American troops home as rapidly as transportation problems will permit."

That Roosevelt had studied the question in great detail with his advisers was indicated by a memorandum written by Adm. Leahy found attached to the message. It gave the main points of the President's reply.

British Ideas

Another set of hitherto unpublished documents—dealing mainly with such areas of British-U.S. differences as plans for Western Europe and the Palestine question—were found among the papers the President brought back from Yalta.

The U.S. objections to the British plan for a Western European bloc were set forth in a 10-page State Department memorandum contained in the briefing book. It also included a transcript of a secret exchange on the subject between the department, the British Foreign Office and the Soviet foreign minister, Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The British plan, characterized as a hedge against the possible failure of a postwar international security organization, was designed to draw the nations of Western Europe into a closer military and economic association with the British Commonwealth. To counter Moscow's objections that the plan sought to establish a cordon against the Soviet Union, Britain maintained that it was actually directed against Germany.

The State Department paper said in its recommendations: "The paramount need is to promote understanding between Great Britain and Russia. It is recommended that no support be given to the plan at this time, or to any proposal which would encourage the division of Europe into regional blocs."

The memorandum was deleted in 1955 when the State Department published the Yalta papers, which contained many other sections of the briefing book.

OCTOBER 9, 1942

TO: FORMER NAVAL PERSON

FROM: THE PRESIDENT

#194

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ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt

The telegram to Winston Churchill answered request for speech, recorded in French, to be broadcast before invasion of North Africa. Cable below dealt with aid to Russians.

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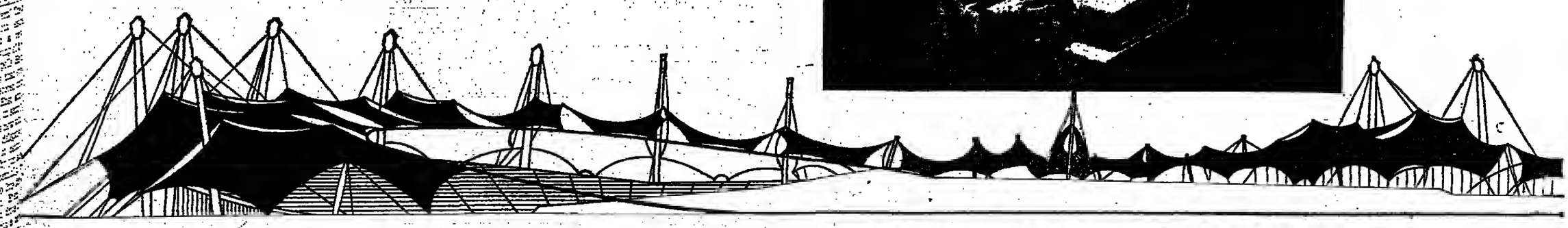

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PARIS THEATER

La MaMa's Version of 'Medea'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—Seneca's plays, the complaint runs, are too literary and, as a result, unactable.

Yet Peter Brook's production of Seneca's "Oedipus" with John Gielgud was a sensational London success. Now, La MaMa company of New York has combined the Seneca "Medea" with the original by Euripides for a bizarre, but interesting evening at the Espace Cardin.

Seneca was the model for Corneille, Racine and the Spanish classic theater, but today he has fallen into academic disrepute.

It is true that Seneca was not as fine a dramatist as Euripides, but he was a much *better one* than Arthur Miller, Lillian Hellman and others too numerous to mention who are being extravagantly lauded in university classrooms. But his plays still have the power to hold the boards.

Sombre Quarters

Seneca and Euripides, accustomed to the open-air, sun-drenched arena, would probably be astonished to find their work in such cramped and sombre quarters as the Espace Cardin. One arrives in the lobby and after an interminable wait is led up a flight of stairs for a second, lengthy halt. Then—in groups of six—the spectators are permitted to enter the inner sanctum. Attendants bearing torches escort the groups down a black-draped corridor to a darkened auditorium. After much stumbling about, everyone is seated. This macabre introduction suggests a trip to a funeral parlor rather than a visit to the theater.

The production, too, has funereal trappings. The chanting of the text—in Greek and Latin (spoken with American intonations)—seems to echo a Greek Orthodox requiem mass into which the tinkling of Buddhist temple bells has been incorporated.

There is a platform at each end of the hall and an open space before the audience, fringed by the chorus in masks. The principals are bare faced, but the candlelight which, save for a scant use of spot lamps, is the only illumination, lends them a fixed, warlike pallor. Medea, chained at the start, stands howling on one platform, while Creon and later Jason and her children appear on the platform vis-à-vis. The mixture of styles, languages and effects is never synthesized satisfactorily, but the presentation has an intensity that is binding. The whole project appears aggressively peculiar, a deliberately roundabout way to stage a play of clear classic line. It is in the nature of an experiment. You may be disconcerted, but you will not be bored.

* * *

The Théâtre du Palais-Royal, that charming playhouse in the Rue Montpensier, cradle of the French farce, has a summertime spectacle in "Il Etait une Fois l'Opérette," a capsule history of the song and dance stage over the last 125 years.

The prospect invites, but it has been realized rather thinly. The musical accompaniment is limited to two pianos. Who ever heard of an operetta without violins and booming bass drums? In its three-hour course it wanders over a wide field and the items are not necessarily chronologically arranged. The first half takes us from the Second Empire to 1914 with excerpts from "Les Cloches de Corneville" (*Planquette*), "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq), "Fledermaus" (Johann Strauss) and others.

Part Two is devoted to what has happened in the theater of light music since 1918. There are bits from "Phi-Phi" (Christiné), "Ta Bouche"—what a beguiling entertainment it was!—and "Pas sur la Bouche" (both from the keyboard of Maurice Yvain), "Rose Marie" (Friml), "Three Waltzes" (Oskar Straus), "Land of Smiles" (Lehar—with Michel Tempont singing the famous Richard Tauber aria as the heart-broken mandarin), "*White Horse* Inn" (Benatzsky), "Un de la Canebière" (Scotto), selections from Francis Lopez with Carlo de Angelo in Luis Mariano's old numbers.

There can be no complaints about the score. It is the best in a lighter vein to be heard in Paris and it will evoke many memories of some splendid evenings. The presentation, however, might be enormously improved. More musicians are required in the pit. A sharper style would help the proceedings. Caricature would be wrong, but a touch more of humor would give the revue character. Odette Laure, a droll comedienne, scampers about as a provincial girl bent on a theatrical career who finds her place as a stage-door concierge. Mady Mesplé of the Paris Opéra sings on certain nights and in her absence there is Anne-Marie Sanial. Jane Rhodes, Nicole Broissin, Caroline Clerc, Pierrette Delance, Jacqueline Maréchal and Janine Menant are the other women singers. The male soloists include the agreeable Micaël Piéri, Robert Piquet, Bernard Sinclair, Christian Asse, and Christian Borel, while Roger Carel and Chantal de Rieux have aside roles in support.

Langlois Show

The first part of "75 Years of Cinematography," the exhibition organized by Henri Langlois, secretary-general of the Cinémathèque Française, will open tomorrow at the Palais de Chaillot.

The initial program will continue through July 12 with screen celebrities invited to inspect the motion picture museum which—though not yet completed—contains scenarios, costumes, stills, properties, posters and replicas of the sets of famous films. There are rooms devoted to D.W. Griffith, the German films of the 1920s, the Soviet film pioneers, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, the Japanese, Indian, British, Italian, French, Scandinavian and Central European cinemas, as well as the various cycles of the American movies. Virtually everything of importance that has happened on the screen since 1895 will be represented. There is also a curious collection on the cinema's origin.

Jacques Duhamel, French minister of cultural affairs, will make the opening address at tomorrow's ceremonies.

Priscilla Smith as Medea.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND

Festival in Aldeburgh; Pride in Londo

By Henry Pleasants

ALDEBURGH, England, June 13 (IHT).—Benjamin Britten, responding to the ovation following his revival of Schumann's "Scenes From 'Faust,'" turned back to his conductor's desk, reached for the score, and held it up for the audience to see—and applaud.

It was an appropriate gesture, not only characteristically generous, but also demonstrative of Britten's intention in mounting this rarely heard and, in his view, greatly underrated work. It is a product of Schumann's last years, begun in 1848 and finished in 1853, three years before his death. Conventional opinion has it that Schumann's creative powers, in this period of progressive mental illness, were flagging. Britten does not agree.

If any doubt remained as to the cogency of his dissent when the final "Chorus Mysticus" had died away, it was only in the form of *speculation as to how* this music would stand up under a less eloquent performance. It is an axiom of music criticism that the ultimate test of greatness in any work is how it survives indifferent or inexpert presentation.

Exposed to such a test, Schumann's "Faust" would probably prove a tedious business. But there is another way of looking at it. Some music seems to have been conceived almost deliberately in such a manner as to render its spiritual core impenetrable to any but the finest and most sensitive of interpreters. This "Faust" would appear to be such a work. In Sunday's production it had those interpreters and the result was a revelation.

Britten and Peter Pears, in their program note, picture Schumann trying "to turn what was begun as a *possible opera into what became* an impossible oratorio." Well, with such singers as Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Heather Harper, Pears and Jennifer Vyvyan; with such an orchestra as the English Chamber Orchestra; with such choral forces as the Aldeburgh Festival Singers and the Wandworth School Choir, and, above all, with such a conductor (and editor) as Britten, it turned out to be not impossible, only difficult.

It is grandly, warmly and radiantly envisioned, requiring only that the vision be countenanced fearlessly and communicated with conviction and eloquence. All this came to pass in a performance superb not only in its organization and execution, but, more important, in the fervor of its characterizations and in its realization of excursions into the realm of the picturesque foreshadowing the more *skillful, more facile, but hardly more* vividly imagined fantasies of a later generation of tone poets.

Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist, who was to have appeared with Britten at the piano last night, was detained, and a chamber music program was offered instead. One could be content, however, with Schumann's "Faust." Such musical delights are rare. But that's Al[illegible] in June.

Applause for Pride

Charley Pride is not only the first—a the only—black country singer. He is e[illegible] of the best, as he demonstrated to two [illegible] houses the other night in the commodio[illegible] Victoria Theatre in London.

I caught the early show Saturday and [illegible] to report that I have not seen and he[illegible] audience carry on like that since an [illegible] just *four* years ago, when a similar audience greeted Johnny Cash at the Albert Hall. Pride has made 17 album[illegible] 1965, and it seemed that his listeners mu[illegible] every one of them by heart.

Just the intro of any of some 20 so[illegible] off a burst of welcoming applause, and t[illegible] of requests shouted from the auditori[illegible] such that Pride sometimes had to re[illegible] *showmanly wiles to set the audience* up [illegible] next offering.

Of showmanly wiles he has plenty, [illegible] with infectious amiability. He is hand[illegible] cross in appearance between jazz pianis[illegible] Peterson and heavyweight Muhammad [illegible] sturdy but trim physique betraying the [illegible] star outfielder and pitcher of the Birm[illegible] Black Barons.

Pride's arm and bat got him only as f[illegible] tryout with Gene Autry's Los Angeles An[illegible] 1961, but his voice, first launched publicly [illegible] Helena, Mont., ballpark, has carried him [illegible] majors, and then some. It is a bass-[illegible] of superb quality and of extensive ran[illegible] over two octaves—and managed with a [illegible] far from common among country singers.

But what is most astonishing about [illegible] his sense of style and his command of w[illegible] hitherto been an exclusively Southern rura[illegible] idiom. Many young white singers, beginnin[illegible] Carl Perkins and Elvis Presley, have m[illegible] the modern black blues style. Pride hav[illegible] the tables. He sings as country white a[illegible] or Mick Jagger or Tom Jones has eve[illegible] urban black.

His principal model would appear to ha[illegible] Hank Williams, and he sang several of [illegible] songs, including "Kawliga" and "Jambalay[illegible] much as Hank used to sing them. Tow[illegible] end of a 70-minute set he even sang "L[illegible] Blues" in a memorable carbon copy of [illegible] famous and astonishing performance, c[illegible] with the rapid alternation of yodelling and [illegible] voice that one would have thought beyon[illegible] cation by any other singer.

As with white singers working in a bla[illegible] Pride is not notably original, nor is he as [illegible] as, say, the late Jim Reeves (also a form[illegible] player) or Johnny Cash. But he has mor[illegible] than any of them, and he uses it better. [illegible] all, he is an immediately engaging pers[illegible] and a strong, joyous, generous performer.

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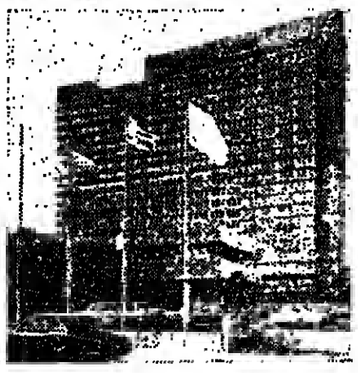

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 13 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new films in New York:

"Hannie Caulder," directed by Burt Kennedy, is essentially "a standard Western revenge drama with the difference that it is a woman who seeks revenge upon three brutish bandits," says Roger Greenspun in The New York Times. "The difference, of course, provides for putting a lot of *Raquel Welch, as Hannie, in* front of the camera. But, 'Hannie Caulder,' which begins cruel and comic, gradually becomes gentler and more serious; and by the time its spirit of outrage has subsided into something like elegy, the film has turned into a fairly moving study of what it means to be cursed by having to pursue a mission instead of a life." Others in the cast include Robert Culp, Ernest Borgnine, Strother Martin, Jack Elam and Christopher Lee.

"Skyjacked" demonstrates "in fine color the somewhat banal idea that the skies can be unfriendly sometimes and that a *basically standard melodramatic* movie situation can be made diverting and occasionally gripping," A. M. Weiler reports in The Times. The personal cares of the passengers and crew soon give way to fear of sudden death as that "presumably bomb-laden, mysterious hijacker diverts the flight to Anchorage and then on to Moscow." Excess baggage includes a plethora of romantic flashbacks between Charlton Heston and Yvette Mimieux and the wholly expected birth of that lady's baby with the stewardesses doubling as midwives. Others in the cast: Jeanne Crain, Roosevelt Grier, Walter Pidgeon and Leslie Uggams. John Guillermin directed.

"Pied Piper," directed by Jacques Demy, starring Donovan, Donald Pleasence and Diana Dors among others, is a "very odd film," according to Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Too scary for some children and too childlike for most adults, with the result that everything becomes its own kind of anachronism." Canby reports that the director, who collaborated on the script with Andrew Birkin and Mark Peploe, emphasizes the somber aspects of the 14th-century Pied Piper tale. Demy ("Les Parapluies de Cherbourg," "Les Demoiselles de Rochefort") shot the film mostly in Germany with an English cast. Canby thinks that *Demy is* more of an attraction than Donovan, "the English folk singer-composer who plays the title role with so little style and charm that it seems to be witting self-effacement."

Charlton Heston
... "Skyjacked"

"Lady Liberty," directed by Mario Monicelli, is a comedy that manages to be both too serious and not serious enough, Vincent Canby says. The Italian film stars Sophia Loren ("probably no other woman has so triumphantly survived as many rotten movies") and the plot concerns a Neapolitan baloney maker (Miss Loren) who arrives at Kennedy Airport and refuses to surrender the mortadella she has brought from home as a wedding present for herself and her fiancé.

"Bronco Bullfrog," a film about growing up in London's East End, Roger Greenspun says in The Times, concerns a "world of civic housing and desolate empty spaces, of general boredom relieved by occasional acts of quite brutal violence exchanged among bands of stoical kids." Specifically, the story is about the romance of Del (Del Walker), an apprentice welder, and Irene (Anne Goding), "a somewhat gawky 15-year-old." Del's father and Irene's mother disapprove [illegible] could continue a courtshi[illegible] has them running to the [illegible] try, running to the flat [illegible] small-time but seasoned c[illegible] friend and "finally running [illegible] there is no place to run. [illegible] result is, Greenspun says, [illegible] story, free of the rhetoric [illegible] or love stories." "Bron[illegible] frog" is the first feature [illegible] ney Platt-Mills (an excell[illegible] ond feature, Private Ro[illegible] screened earlier this yea[illegible] Museum of Modern Art) [illegible] it he has already found a [illegible] allow his cast, unprofessio[illegible] not too prepossessing, to [illegible] into their roles."

"Chato's Land," Vincent [illegible] says in The Times, "is a [illegible] idiotic Western about a pe[illegible] suing Chato, a half-bree[illegible] (Charles Bronson) who h[illegible] dered a sheriff for calling [illegible] redskin nigger.' Just abou[illegible] body gets shot or knifed," says, "and one man di[illegible] Chato lassoes him with [illegible] rattlesnake."

"The War Between M[illegible] Women," directed by [illegible] Shavelson, "kidnaps the [illegible] tion and the works of a lat[illegible] humorist (James Thurber) [illegible] cent Canby says in The [illegible] Although there are a co[illegible] good sequences in which th[illegible] cheerfully predatory wome[illegible] at their hopelessly ou[illegible] mates, most of the time [illegible] War Between Men and W[illegible] "is a mindless situation [illegible] about a writer-cartoonist [illegible] going blind (Jack Lemmo[illegible] writes Thurber's books an[illegible] Thurber's cartoons, but [illegible] every other respect seem[illegible] like Jack Lemmon than [illegible] Thurber."

Paris Concert

The annual benefit concert at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris for the "Chantiers du Cardinal" will take place this year on June 15 at the cathedral. The program, entitled "From Monteverdi to Verdi, will be performed by the Ars Nova brass quintet, the choirs of Notre Dame and St. Eustache Church and the organist Pierre Cochereau.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1972

...ble Trade ...J.K. in Red ...Last Month

...ible' Earnings ...de a Surplus

By Michael Stern

...ON, June 13 (NYT).— ... balance of trade con- ...n substantial deficit in ...th the excess of imports ...orts at £43 million.

...epartment of Trade and ..., which announced the ...oday, took small comfort ...e slight improvement in ...oit since April, when it ...million larger.

...epartment said that ex- ..., the month remained at ...e level as in April, £751 ... and failed to show a ...pickup. Imports fell £8 ...o £794 million. A decline ...imports, the largest fac- ...the drop, was caused by ...factors and by the full ... of domestic supplies ...e effects of the coal ...st winter.

...a first five months of ...r, the average monthly ...eficit has been £42 mil- ...is has been offset by an ... monthly surplus of £50 ... in "invisible" trade in ...—banking, shipping, tou- ...aving the balance of ...s on current account ...Britain's favor.

...is causing concern here ...hrinkage of this margin, ...aside March which had ...ing trade deficit of £83 ...a distortion caused by ... impact of the coal ...strike. The department's ...evised figures for this ...ew a disturbing pattern. ...urplus on invisible trade ...overed deficits in visible ... January and February. ...April it was exactly equal- ...trade deficit of £50 mil- ...d last month it covered ...y £7 million to spare.

...s pattern continues or ... Britain's current ac- ...balance would slip into ... Though Anthony Barber, ...cellor of the Exchequer, has ...d he would propose de- ... the pound if he thought ...sary to make the economy ...s and healthy, Britain ... make that decision uni- ...y now that it has agreed ...p its currency tied to its ... EEC partners within a ... band of fluctuation. Brit- ...ut seek their concurrence ... it may act, and there is ...cation of how they may ... devaluation.

...gn Autos in U.K.

...ON, June 13 (UPI).— ...oreign cars registered in ... increased by 9,200 (104 ...) in the first four months ... year, compared with the ... period, according to ... Grant, Under Secretary ... for the Department of ...nd Industry. The figure ... whole of last year was ...more (215 percent) than ...he added.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Charges Transformer Dumping

The U.S. Treasury has found that manufacturers in five countries are selling large power transformers at less than fair value in the United States. Special dumping penalties now will be assessed on the large power transformers from Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. In the two-year period from January 1970, the imports were valued at $2 million from France, $1.2 million from Italy, $4.4 million from Japan, $2.4 million from Switzerland and $1.5 million from the United Kingdom.

Daimler-Benz Sees Sales Increase

Daimler-Benz expects 1972 sales to rise 10 to 12 percent but that great efforts will be required to match 1971 earnings, which were reduced from 1970. Chairman Joachim Zahn, while not making any concrete profit projection for the West German auto company, said the parent company expects sales to rise to nearly 11 billion deutsche marks from 9.7 billion DM in 1971. He refrained, however, from projecting sales of the worldwide group. For 1971, Daimler-Benz reported parent net profit of 208.5 million DM, down from 246 million DM in 1970. Consolidated profit of the domestic group dropped to 204 million DM from 241.7 million DM.

Cartel Extension Sought in Japan

Japan's eight largest crude steel producers, who account for 82 percent of Japan's output, and the country's six major stainless steel makers have applied to the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) for nine-month extensions of their respective anti-recession cartel arrangements. Both cartels were originally approved late last year, and both expire at the end of June. The steel companies contend that, although the cartels have been instrumental in regulating production in such a way that price increases could be carried out, the financial situation of the steel industry is still severe, justifying a continuation of market-propping activities. The FTC is expected to approve the extension requests, but most likely only to the end of the calendar year rather than to March 31, 1973, the end of Japan's current fiscal year, as requested by the steelmakers.

Grand Met Proposes Scrip Issue

Grand Metropolitan Hotels is proposing a 1-for-4 scrip issue and announced that pre-tax profit for the half-year ended March 31 rose 43 percent to £12.34 million from the year-earlier period. Net profit rose 40.6 percent to £7.4 million. Grand Metropolitan, which is attempting to take over Watney Mann with a £400 million merger bid, said results since March indicate that profit for the second half will show a further increase over the corresponding period last year. The company will decide by Friday whether to raise its offer for Watney Mann. The City Takeover Panel has ruled that July 4 is the deadline for Grand Met to close its existing offer or any new offer for Watney.

Japanese to Protest U.S. Inquiry Into Trade Subsidies

TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ).— The Japanese government plans to lodge a formal protest against a countervailing duty investigation being carried out by the U.S. Treasury concerning imports of Japanese electronics products.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's ambassador to Washington, would be instructed today to deliver the protest.

The Treasury is investigating whether Japanese makers or exporters of consumer electronic equipment and certain components used in the manufacture of such goods received direct or indirect government subsidies encouraging the U.S. sale of these products. If illegal subsidies are found, Washington could impose countervailing duties on the products concerned.

MITI minister Kakuei Tanaka issued a statement urging Washington not to resort to countervailing duties that he said could undermine the existing free-trade system. Ministry officials said that if the protest, details of which were not disclosed, is ignored, there is a possibility that the matter will be referred to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Japanese protest is believed to contain the following points: That U.S. imposition of countervailing duties would invite retaliation by other countries; that abuse of the countervailing duty concept would nullify past rounds of tariff cuts, and that an international standard on countervailing duties is needed.

Japanese Exports Rise

TOKYO, June 13 (Reuters).— Japan's exports to Western Europe, particularly television sets, tape recorders, cars and ships, showed marked increases in May, MITI said today.

Bank certifications of export declarations showed May exports to Western Europe totaled $367 million, 35.8 percent above a year ago, TV and tape recorder exports were up 119.1 percent from the year-ago month while auto exports were ahead 158.4 percent and ships 192.3 percent.

Total exports in May amounted to the equivalent of $2.33 billion, up 14.2 percent from a year ago. However, ministry officials said this was relatively low, considering the 22.8 percent increase registered during the first three months of the year.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

June 13, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. (§ per £)..	2.5075	2.5070
Belg. fr. (A)...	43.83-.86	43.89-.93
Belg. fr. (B)...	43.83-.86	43.89-.93
Deutsche mark.	3.163	3.1677
Danish krone...	6.9135-55	6.9105-20
Escudo.....	26.90-.98	26.95-27.
Fr. fr. (A) ...	4.8413-.8428	4.8475-.8525
Fr. fr. (B) ...	5.0008-13	5.0010-.0025
Guilder.....	2.1954-64	2.2015-25
Irish pound...	4.20	4.20
Lira.....	578.20-.40	579.65-.80
Peseta.....	64.608-.613	64.56-.565
Schilling.....	23.03-.05	23.05-.07
So. krona.....	4.7405-15	4.7400-10
Swiss franc.....	3.8282-92	3.8292-.8303
Yen.....	304.10	304.42

A: Free. B: Commercial.

U.S. Has Way, Gets Link on Money-Trade

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—A dispute between the United States and France over the role of trade in monetary reform negotiations appeared today to be close to settlement following disclosure by conference sources at a meeting of Group of 10 deputies today that France had bowed to U.S. pressure.

The United States lost the battle when it tried to link monetary and trade issues in the forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But then Washington insisted that there be a recognized link in the terms of reference for creating a special unit within the International Monetary Fund to carry out the negotiations.

Rinaldo Ossola, chairman of the deputies of the Group of 10 (high monetary officials from the major non-Communist countries), told newsmen today he now expected the IMF unit to get its mandate around the end of July.

Other sources said the dispute was being resolved by concessions from the French, who had objected to a draft mandate stating simply that trade and investment had an important impact on the functioning of the monetary system.

The French were against establishing formal links because of fears that the United States intended to extract trade concessions from Europe as the price for restoring dollar convertibility. France argued in recent OECD talks, where Washington made a big push to establish the link, that even mere recognition that trade and monetary matters were related would prejudge the negotiations.

France won the day, but then the United States began turning up the pressure.

What might appear to be a minor procedural point actually has major implications. The United States has taken the position that trading rules written two years after World War II discriminate against the United States. In the new negotiations it wants the rules changed.

One of the major points stressed by U.S. officials is that countries or blocs of countries should not impose the cost of their social programs (farmer support, for instance) on other nations through tariffs and other trade restrictive measures.

Iraq Assures France on Its Supply of Oil

Aims at Separate Pact To Woo French Firm

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 13 (NYT).—Iraq has assured France of continued supplies of petroleum in the hectic diplomacy now under way over nationalization of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC), informants said today.

The apparent motive is to conclude a separate agreement with France's 30 percent state-owned Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP) and encourage it to break out of the U.S.-dominated club of giant oil companies which controls three-quarters of the non-Communist world's oil production (North America excluded).

IPC is owned by CFP, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Mobil Oil, Royal Dutch Petroleum, British Petroleum and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

The Iraqi offer came to light as Saddam Hussein, 35-year-old vice-president of the Iraq Revolutionary Council, was due to arrive here tomorrow to discuss with President Georges Pompidou not simply petroleum matters but, as one Iraqi source put it, "policy and strategy in future relations between the two countries."

At the same time, petroleum officials from the United States, Britain, Japan, Canada, Sweden, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and the EEC Executive Commission met here in a restricted session to discuss strategy in face of the Iraq crisis.

Informants said there was a pronounced effort by all the delegates at the oil committee meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to play down the affair.

Unlike previous Mideast nationalizations, no concerted Western action is being planned, informants said after the meeting.

The French are telling their partners that while they still hold to Western solidarity, they believe their generally pro-Arab policies put them in an especially good position to work out an arrangement satisfactory to both Iraq and the oil companies.

"If the French can play a role that brings about a satisfactory agreement, jolly good," said Angus Beckett, a high U.K. petroleum official in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Most specialists here think it is doubtful, at least for the moment, that the French will break out of the international oil consortium. There are risks involved, not least of which is France's minority participation with the consortium in other oil producing concessions, notably in Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Oman.

Iraq has not yet announced what it will pay for the nationalized properties, which have been assessed by a CFP spokesman at around $250 million.

There is bound to be a wide difference of views on this, mainly because of the refusal of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (composed of 11 major producing countries in the Mideast, Africa and South America) to consider oil in the ground as an asset requiring compensation in the negotiations over what is known as participation.

OPEC members want 20 percent ownership of the oil companies inside their frontiers and eventually 51 percent. OPEC and the companies are far apart over what should be paid for the 20 percent. These negotiations are coming to a head while the IPC compensation issue smoulders.

The main bargaining chip of the companies is that they can provide the markets and the hard cash for the oil, which for several reasons including a warmer than usual winter in Europe, is now in oversupply.

Prices on Wall Street Inch Higher

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—The generally flat trend on the New York Stock Exchange offered a study in contrasts today, while the Dow Jones industrial average gained a token 1.58 to 938.29.

International oils, golds and an assortment of glamour issues moved higher, as the trading pace on the Big Board picked up slightly to 15.71 million shares from yesterday's 13.39 million.

American Telephone slipped 1/4 to 42, its lowest price of 1972. A factor in this week's softness was the revocation by the California Supreme Court of a $143 million annual rate increase granted one year ago to Pacific Telephone, 90 percent-owned by AT&T.

Pacific Telephone eased 1/8 to 16 3/4, equaling its 1972 low.

General Motors, which equaled its 1972 low of 73 3/8 only last week, continued to regain ground rising 1 1/2 to 75 5/8.

American Can dipped 3/8 to 28 1/8 after selling at 28, its lowest price in two decades. The container company, afflicted by a variety of problems, saw its profits slide last year and also has reported lower first-quarter earnings.

Oil issues continued to benefit from some encouraging industry remarks appearing in Barron's. Gaining one point or more were Standard Oil of New Jersey, California and Indiana.

But Superior Oil slumped 10 to 244 after losing 5 3/4 yesterday. Analysts attributed this decline to indications that its Canadian Superior Oil may show lower 1972 earnings.

Gold stocks moved higher as speculators drove up the price of bullion in European markets. But profit taking appeared before the final bell. Dome Mines, the best gainer, rose 1 1/4 to 76.

The utility group slipped to its lowest level of the year on both the Standard & Poor's and the Dow Jones averages. Problems confronting the industry include heavy financing needs, ecology and regulation.

The slumbering glamours came to life during the afternoon, producing a mild rally. Some observers attributed the turnabout to reports that the North Vietnamese had called for a resumption of the Paris peace talks.

IBM rose 5 to 392 3/4. Texas Instruments spurted 8 5/8 to 166 1/8. ARA Services rose 3 5/8 to 164 1/8. Winnebago boomed 6 to 49 5/8.

Curtiss-Wright, a current speculative favorite because of its holding North American rights to the Wankel engine, rose 5 1/4 to 45 7/8, while the "A" shares climbed 5 1/4 at 55 1/2.

A little strength was also shown in the over-the-counter market, where the NASDAQ index closed at 140.48, up 0.40.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed mixed in slow trading. The index closed at 27.45, up 0.03. Volume fell to 3.35 million shares from 3.5 million yesterday.

American Israeli again was the most active issue, closing at 13 1/4, up 1 3/4.

STP, the second most active, closed at 20 1/2, up 3 7/8. The firm's president said the company's recovery is under way after its primary oil-treatment product was set back by criticism last year.

Early Dow Loss Becomes a Gain

SEC Sues Over Enforcing Swiss Bank Secrecy Law

By Robert J. Cole

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (NYT).—A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals reserved decision here yesterday on whether a U.S. executive could refuse to testify before the Securities & Exchanges Commission on the ground that anything he said might subject him to criminal prosecution under Swiss secrecy law.

The SEC considers the issue to be of major importance in regard to law enforcement.

Briefs presented by the SEC showed secrecy laws of more than a dozen other countries in addition to Switzerland could be used by Americans to circumvent U.S. law. Although court records did not name them, they are known to include the Bahamas, Panama, Liechtenstein, Belgium, Luxembourg and West Germany.

Not Uncommon Defense

Robert E. Kushner, assistant general counsel, said it was not uncommon for a U.S. company to cite foreign secrecy laws and that several companies are using that defense against testifying before the regulatory agency.

The case here involves Robert L. Vesco, chairman of the board of the International Controls Corp. (ICC), of New Jersey, who until recently was also chairman of IOS Ltd., the once-powerful Swiss-based mutual fund complex.

ICC, in a series of intricate moves, recently sold its control of IOS, after which Mr. Vesco resigned all posts connected with the group. ICC then sold its interest in two IOS subsidiaries, both of which it had acquired as dividends from the mutual-fund group, and now has no further interest in IOS.

About a year ago, however, when Mr. Vesco was chairman of the IOS board, he was subpoenaed by the SEC to testify about various activities, particularly about those relating to Bernard Cornfeld, the founder of the IOS group.

Mr. Vesco refused to testify, citing the Swiss secrecy law, but was ordered to do so by the district court which maintained that "the business of the United States of America and the domestic policy must prevail."

A 'Very Dangerous Situation'

The SEC says that a "very dangerous" situation would be created if the appellate court upheld Mr. Vesco's argument and adopted what it termed "the unprecedented" view that Swiss secrecy laws could be permitted to impair the ability of the United States to protect the integrity of its securities markets and U.S. investors.

Although the case, as one participant said, is "probably ancient history now" because Mr. Vesco is no longer associated with IOS, the SEC expects the case to result in a landmark decision with wide implications.

In a related development, the SEC has begun calling former IOS officers to Washington to question them on IOS transactions. One source said that the SEC is interested among other things in Mr. Vesco's dealings with banking interests in the Bahamas.

U.S. Inventories Mounted in April

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Manufacturing and trade inventories climbed $181.86 billion in April, up $550 million from March, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventory gains by wholesalers totaled a seasonally-adjusted $390 million, while retailers' inventories climbed $320 million. But manufacturers' inventories declined $160 million, the report showed.

Sales for all businesses rose 0.5 percent in April to an adjusted $123.65 billion. In March, by contrast, sales rose 2 percent. The April inventory-sales ratio remained at 1.47, the same as March but down from the 1.86 a year earlier.

Japanese Tool Orders

TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ).— Major Japanese machine-tool manufacturers received orders totaling 10.27 billion yen, about $33 million, in April, down 14 percent from March, but up 9 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Machine-Tool Builders Association said today. Unfilled orders totaled 73.83 billion yen in April, unchanged from March, but down 40 percent from the like 1971 month.

Profits Up 10% in '72 At Distillers-Seagrams

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams reported yesterday that its net income in the quarter ended April 30 increased 10 percent from the year-earlier level on a sales gain of 5 percent.

Earnings rose to $12.77 million, or 36 cents a share, from $11.59 million, or 33 cents a share, in the 1971 quarter. Sales advanced to $380.54 million from $361.73 million.

The Canadian distilling company's net in the nine months ended April 30 was $45.03 million, or $1.28 a share, up 10 percent from the year-earlier $40.86 million, or $1.16 a share. The latest period included special credits of $577,000, or 2 cents a share.

Nine-month sales rose 5 percent to $1.224 billion.

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The European Banking Group Abecor opens a joint representative office in Johannesburg

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June 13, 1972

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(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF21.66
(d) Alexander Fund	$10.05
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$11.00
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.11
(w) Androsa Equity	Can.$4.99
(w) Anglo Tempus Iss.pr.	SF135.82
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	$18.29
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$41.88
(w) Asia Corporation	Dm18.83
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.45
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	$5.25
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BLF Growth Fund	$8.36
— (w) BLF Japan Fund	$10.04
— (w) BLF Trust B.A.	$13.51
— (w) BLF Income Fund	$10.76
(w) Brand & Wall Fd. Int'l	$33.49
(w) Brawnwes	$22.34
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$10.20
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.04
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$5.33
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.09
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.45
(d) Caribbean N.V. "C" Sh.	$119.10
(d) Caribbean Warrants B.	$67.50
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,090.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.80
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.00
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$9.40
(d) Corvus Invest. Dolts.	$3.76
CREDIT SOISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Foods-Bonds	SF107.50
— (d) C.S. Foods-Int'l	SF113.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF175.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF108.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	BF291.50
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$9.13
(w) O.G.C.	$63.63
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.04
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.93
(d) Dawa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,998
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.24
(w) Dreyfus Interct.Inv.Fd	$13.78
DREYFUS OFFSHORE TROST:	
— (w) Common shares	$12.09
— (w) Prem. per $1000 Deb	$25.52
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.33
(d) Eurunion	$45.73
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.13
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$10.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$18.32
(d) Fiducem	BF1,334
(w) Finance Union	$11.50
(w) First Fund	$12.39
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$9.54
— (w) Int'l Mid. & Petr.Fd.	$9.94
— (d) Aust.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$10.57
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$51.68
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.	$117.99
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$09.43
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$18.89
(d) Foodlink	$11.25
(w) Foseker Issue Pr.	BF3,017
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF143.92
FUND OF AOSTRALIAN GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SUS)	$3.73
— (w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$4.34
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.03
— (w) — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$7.49
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.75
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Gerry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$19.20
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$12.48
(w) Growth International	$9.70
(w) Guardian Growth Fd Int'l	$8.20
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.16
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$5,169
(w) Hedged Investors	$14,065
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$28.14
(d) ICOFUND	$11.09
(w) INGROW	$24.09
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Common w.Int.Corp.	Can.$14.42
— (d) Common w.Leverage	Can.$3.57
— (d) Common w.Int.Vent.	Can.$7.65
— (d) Fund of Funds	$9.20
— (d) FOF Sterling	$2.22
— (d) I.I.T.	$7.69
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM14.32
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$3.50
— (d) Regent Growth Fd.	$10.85
— (d) Regent Venture	Can.$4.76
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$6.55
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$7.31
(d) Interfix	$116.46
(d) Interfund B.A.	$11.18
(w) Interitalia	Lire 7,321
(w) Intermarket Fund	$133.23
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$20.28
(r) Interscr'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,265.28
(r) Intertorture Int'l Fd SA.	$10.14
(d) Intamerica S.A. Fund	$18.11
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$12.14
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.76
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.36
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$36.86
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,923
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.06
(w) Keyfund	$18.86
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F.	$13.07
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd.	$16.24
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$23.48
(w) Lux Fund	$24.52
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.11
(d) Neuwirth Inc. Fund	$11.78
(w) N.A.M.P.	$101.64
(w) Nippon Fund	$26.66
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen 10,185
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$8.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$26.91
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$5.72
(d) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.86
(w) Pacific Seahoard Fund	$27.01
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$15.44
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$11.15
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF3,185
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,016
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$8.21
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$11.63
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$15.14
— (d) Global Fund	$5.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$275.20
(d) Selective Am. E'ly Fd.	$11.05
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$5.68
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$9.53
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.32
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$13.46
SHARK GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$0.97
— (d) Share Realty	$13.69
— (w) shareholders Excal.	$9.04
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$7.20*
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.62
B.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.74
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.33
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd.	$13.19
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$3.48
SOFID GROOPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlan Sw. R. Est.	SF1,387+
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,149
(i) So African Int'l Fund.	Bah.$.0294
(w) Stanbopg Transat. Fd.	$14.58
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$272.22
(d) Star Fund	$8.25
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$16.37
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF304.23
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF114.30
— (d) Universal Fund	SF134.44
(r) Talcot Global Fund	$14.02
(i) The Commodity Fund	$6.05
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holdings NV	$29.57
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14.96
(w) Transpacific Fund	$14.12
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 133.0
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.07
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca O.S. sh.	SF71.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF105.25
— (d) Eurit Ea. Sh.	SF162.09
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF158.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF107.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF113.00
— (d) Safit So Af. Sh.	SF271.50
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	—
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantofonds	DM33.41
— (d) Europafonds	DM46.14
— (d) Unifonds	DM25.07
— (d) Unirenta	DM44.89
(w) United Cap. Inc. Fd.	$4.86
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$15.71
(r) Western Growth Fd.	$8.60
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2.340
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2.623
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$553.63
(r) Worldwide Securities	$45.38
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.737
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.52
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.66

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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Net asset value per share : as of december 31 1971 $ US 20.75
" " march 31 1971 $ US 22.44
" " june 9 1972 $ US 24.53

not valid for individual french residents.

AS OF JUNE 21ST 1972 SHARES WILL BE LISTED ON THE LUXEMBOURG STOCK EXCHANGE

AGENA REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES N.V.

Notice of General Meeting of Shareholders to be held July 14, 1972

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of Shareholders of *AGENA REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES N.V.* ("*The Company*") will be held at the registered office of the Company, at Handelskade 8, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on July 14, 1972, at 4:00 p.m. local time, for the following purposes:

A. To consider the adoption of the Report of Management for the period ended September 30, 1971, to be produced at the meeting;

B. To consider the adoption of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as of and for the period ended September 30, 1971, to be produced at the meeting;

C. To consider the re-election of Aresco Development & Management Co., Limited and of Curaçao Corporation Company N.V. as Managing Directors of the Company until the next General Meeting of shareholders;

D. To consider the adoption of the net asset value figure per share as at the last day of June, 1972, computed by the Company's auditors; and

E. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Copies of the above-mentioned Report of Management, balance sheet and profit and loss account are available for inspection by shareholders at the registered office of the Company.

Shareholders of record on June 14, 1972, are entitled to Notice of and to vote at this Meeting.

CURACAO CORPORATION COMPANY N.V.
By: A.L.M. In der Rieden & D. Kuyper, Managing Directors

CAN-AM REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES N.V.

Notice of General Meeting of Shareholders to be held July 14, 1972

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of Shareholders of CAN-AM REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES N.V. ("The Company") will be held at the registered office of the Company, at Handelskade 8, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on July 14 1972, at 3:00 p.m. local time for the following purposes:

A. To consider the adoption of the Report of Management for the period ended September 30, 1971, to be produced at the meeting;

B. To consider the adoption of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as of and for the period ended September 30, 1971, to be produced at the meeting.

C. To consider the re-election of Aresco Development & Management Co., Limited and of Curaçao Corporation Company N.V. as Managing Directors of the Company until the next General Meeting of shareholders; and

D. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Copies of the above-mentioned Report of Management, balance sheet and profit and loss account are available for inspection by shareholders at the registered office of the Company.

Shareholders of record on June 14, 1972, are entitled to Notice of and to vote at this Meeting.

CURACAO CORPORATION COMPANY N.V.
By: A.L.M. In der Rieden & D. Kuyper, Managing Directors

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.51¼	.28¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.47¼	.43¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 28¼ yd.	.20	.17
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	155.00	114.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	63.25	59.50
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	35-35	36-37
Lead spot lb.	.15½-.15	.13½
Copper elec. lb.	.52½-.52¾	.63
Tin. (Straits) lb.	1.75½	1.64¼
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb	.18	.15
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.59	1.61¾
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	404.3	377.2

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 13, 1972

World sugar No. 11: July 6.06-08, Sept. 7.01-02, Oct. 8.98, March '73 8.80-82, May '73 8.72.

Wool: July 122.1 b, Oct. 121.5 b, Dec. 121.6 b, March '73 120.0 b.

Cocoa: July 26.93, Sept. 27.5, Dec. 28.03, March '73 28.51, May '73 28.84, July '73 29.15, Sept. 29.50.

Copper: July 49.25, Sept. 49.85, Oct. 50.10, Dec. 50.65, Jan. '73 50.90, March '73 51.35, May '73 51.75, July '73 52.15.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): July 53.70, Sept. 52.50, Nov. 49.80 b, Jan. '73 44.45 b, March '73 44.45 b, May '73 44.70 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.95, March '73 3.20, April '73 3.50, May '73 4.07.

Silver: June 157.89, July 158.20, Sept. 159.70, Dec. 162.10, Jan. '73 162.90, March '73 164.40, May '73 166.00, July '73 167.50, Sept. '73 169.00.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
July	37.80	37.95	37.97	37.97	—190
Oct.	33.99	33.99	32.15	33.22	—88-95
Dec.	30.42	30.48	29.92	29.93	— 59 52
March	30.83	30.85	30.45	30.49	— 42
May	31.36	31.36	30.93	30.93	— 47
July	31.76	31.77	31.45	31.39	— 50
Oct.	30.41	30.41	30.41	30.45	— 25

z—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.41¼	1.43	1.41½	1.42	1.41½
Sep	1.43	1.44½	1.43	1.44¼	1.43
Dec	1.47½	1.48¾	1.47½	1.48¾	1.47½
Mar	1.49	1.50¾	1.49	1.50¾	1.49¾
May	1.48¾	1.49¼	1.48¼	1.49	1.48½
CORN					
Jul	1.23	1.23½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22¼
Sep	1.25	1.25½	1.24½	1.24¾	1.25¼
Dec	1.24	1.24	1.23½	1.23½	1.24½
Mar	1.28	1.28¼	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.28½
May	1.31	1.31½	1.30¾	1.30¾	1.31½
SOYBEANS					
Jul	3.51	3.52	3.49	3.50	3.51
Aug	3.47¾	3.51½	3.48¼	3.49¾	3.50
Sep	3.37½	3.37	3.34¼	3.31½	3.37¾
Nov	2.25¼	3.27¼	3.24¼	3.25	3.25½
Jan	3.29¾	3.31	3.28¼	3.29¼	3.29¾
Mar	3.31¼	3.35	3.32½	3.32¼	3.32¾
May	3.34¼	3.36	3.36	2.36½	2.36½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	11.13	11.14	11.02	11.06	11.13
Aug	11.16	11.17	11.06	11.10	11.16
Sep	11.11	11.16	11.04	11.08	11.12
Oct	10.85	10.87	10.78	10.80	10.82
Dec	10.72	10.73	10.63	10.65	10.72
Jan	10.68	10.70	10.60	10.61	10.71
Mar	10.51	10.67	10.57	10.60	10.57
May	10.64	10.65	10.56	10.58	z10.66
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	100.60	101.25	100.30	100.75	100.70
Aug	101.20	101.70	100.90	101.25	100.90
Sep	100.05	100.40	99.90	100.10	100.05
Oct	95.75	98.35	95.75	96.20	a96.3:
Nov	94.15	94.30	94.15	a94.20	b94.30
Dec	92.40	92.50	92.40	92.10	b92.60
Jan	92.40	92.65	92.40	92.40	92.10
Mar	93.10	93.50	93.00	a93.20	a93.20
May	—	—	—	b74.00	b94.10

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

June	159.90	159.90	158.20	158.40	159.30
Aug	160.00	161.00	159.20	159.30	160.70
Oct	162.00	162.40	160.70	160.90	162.10
Dec	163.20	164.10	162.20	162.30	163.70
Feb	164.90	165.40	163.50	163.90	165.20
Apr	166.20	167.00	165.20	165.20	166.80
Jun	168.20	168.20	166.80	166.80	168.20
Aug	169.40	169.70	168.30	168.30	167.60

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Jun	38.22	38.40	37.90	38.25	38.37
Aug	34.85	34.97	34.60	34.85	34.90
Oct	35.40	35.50	35.12	35.35	35.50
Dec	35.32	35.42	35.20	35.45	35.50
Feb	35.35	35.97	35.60	35.75	34.00
Apr	35.50	35.80	35.42	35.50	35.70

Sales: June 1862; Aug 2410; Oct 1500; Dec 1009; Feb 404; April 165.

SHELL EGGS

Jun	28.45	28.45	26.00	28.00	28.50
Jul	30.70	31.05	29.45	30.90	31.05
Aug	32.90	34.05	32.90	34.05	34.40
Sep	33.70	37.15	31.60	37.15	31.00
Oct	—	UU	—	n38.20	n38.20
Nov	42.00	42.30	42.00	42.30	42.25
Dec	42.25	42.50	42.00	42.30	42.50
Jan	41.00	b41.10	41.00	b41.10	41.00
Feb	—	—	—	n39.80	n39.80
Mar	—	—	—	n39.50	n39.50

Sales: June 6; July 08; Aug 2; Sep 322; Oct 0; Nov 5; Dec 54; Jan 2; Feb 0; March 0.

LIVE HOGS

Jun	28.37	28.55	28.35	28.47	28.30
Jul	29.20	29.35	29.17	29.22	29.05
Aug	28.25	21.60	28.47	28.50	b28.37
Oct	26.80	27.00	26.75	26.75	26.65
Dec	27.63	27.77	27.57	27.67	27.45
Feb	24.75	24.80	24.65	24.75	24.60
Apr	24.97	24.97	24.80	24.90	24.82

Sales: June 134; July 170; Aug 73; Oct 113; Dec 265; Feb 87; April 25.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Jul	36.10	36.30	35.80	35.92	35.75
Aug	35.35	35.40	34.90	34.95	35.00
Feb	40.65	40.85	40.25	40.30	40.35
Mar	40.25	40.50	39.65	39.65	39.92
May	39.25	37.75	a37.50	a37.50	b37.50
Jul	37.45	b37.60	39.45	39.45	a39.20
Aug	—	—	—	b37.70	b37.70

Sales: July 419; Aug 2350; Feb 1868; March 72; May 8; July 2; Aug 0.

Open interest: July 6030; Aug 4655; Feb 3624; March 600; May 143; July 32; Aug 15.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

June 13, 1972

Most Actives—New York

Am Airfin	475,400	4½	—1⅛
Wheelb Fry	452,800	9½	+ ⅛
Skyline Cp	404,300	64⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss Wrt	376,900	45⅛	+5⅛
Am Tel&Tel	175,000	42	— ½
Levitz Frnlt	167,600	42	+3⅛
Nwst Airl	127,700	47½	— ½
Phelps Ded	110,400	36⅛	+ ⅛
StdOil Cal	109,700	60⅛	+1⅛
TransW Air	101,700	51⅛	— ⅛
FedNat Mtg	99,700	20⅞	+ ⅛
Whirlpool	99,700	37⅛	— ⅛
Jim Walter	97,800	23	+ ½
Gulf Oil	94,300	34⅛	+ ½
Nat Homes	92,900	16⅞	— ⅛

Volume, all stocks, 15,710,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,804,900 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 17.85 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $38.
New 1972 highs, 22; lows, 128.
Issues traded in: 1,747.
Advances, 683; declines, 684; unchanged, 380.
N.Y. stock index: 38.66 +0.26; industrials: 65.46 +0.39; transportation: 51.37 +0.07; utility: 36.24 —0.13; finance: 16.44 +0.03.

Most Actives—American

Am Israeli	116,200	13½	+1⅛
STP Corp	84,200	20½	+3⅞
S ntex	71,700	8⅞	+4⅞
Natnlth Ent	45,900	6	+ ⅛
Mob Ho Ind	43,400	27⅞	+1⅛
Heinicke	42,500	4⅛	— ⅛
Leath Co	33,100	29⅞	—1⅛
LoewsTh wt	33,800	23⅛	— ⅛
Coleman	31,300	37⅞	+ ⅛
Austral Oil	32,600	25⅞	+2⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,350,000
Stock sales year ago 3,305,360

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
27.57	27.30	27.45	+.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	937.01	943.33	928.88	938.27	+ 1.53
20 Trn	246.13	247.62	243.86	245.43	— 0.40
15 Uti	106.65	106.40	105.18	105.51	— 0.70
65 Stk	314.65	316.33	311.91	314.42	— 0.16

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	120.80	118.95	120.30	+ .45
20 Railroads	44.26	43.60	43.85	+.13
55 Utilities	54.03	53.22	53.55	—.21
500 Stocks	108.83	106.86	107.55	+.54

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 12	264,914	405,997	4,414
June 9	227,930	387,457	4,006
June 8	244,898	400,085	3,732
June 7	239,853	414,413	3,599
June 6	225,429	458,317	3,663

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1972 High	Low
Amsterdam	125.7	125.2	127.4	06.4
Brussels	145.76	145.65	147.05	131.07
Frankfurt	150.42	151.25	157.63	126.93
London 30	502.5	507.0	543.6	470.4
London 500	211.73	212.74	227.30	106.78
Milan	46.25	46.63	49.73	43.40
Paris	127.7	127.8	131.0	100.1
Sydney	519.63	616.85	619.63	480.10
Tokyo (a)	270.24	270.10	272.66	199.93
Tokyo (o)	3647.77	3651.39	3578.91	2712.31
Zurich	407.3	408.2	410.4	347.1

(a) new. (o) old.

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Japan Wholesale Price

TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index for May was 110.6 (1965 equals 100), unchanged from April but down 0.2 point from a year ago, the Bank of Japan reported today. The index has dropped or remained unchanged for 16 consecutive months.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
75⅝	64⅞	AbbtLb 1.10		76	73	74¾	72⅞	74½	+1⅛
52¾	41½	ACF Ind 2.40		79	43½	42½	42½	—1⅛	
16½	13½	AcmeClev .80		11	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
47¾	25½	Acme Mkt 1.20		14	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	—⅛
14⅛	12⅝	AdmoE-T.09e		45	13	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Ad Mills .20		18	9	9	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
44⅝	23½	Addresso .60		213	49	47⅝	46	41½	+1⅛
27	17⅛	Admiral		21	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
69⅞	58	AetnaLife 1.60		102	61	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝	—⅝
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22⅞	13⅛	Aileen Inc		76	12⅝	12⅝	17⅛	12⅝	
72	53½	Air Prod .20b		10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—⅛
22¾	18⅛	Airco .80e		34	19⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅛	
5⅛	3⅞	AJ Industries		41	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
35⅛	25½	Akzona 1e		x35	27½	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	—⅝
18	15⅛	Ala Gas 1.10		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
107½	103	AlaP pf8.28		220	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+⅝
54⅞	19½	Alaska Inlers		330	47⅞	43⅞	41⅝	43	+1½
27⅛	20½	AlbertoC .32		16	25½	25½	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
15	11½	Albertsns .26		19	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
22⅞	17¾	AlcanAlu .80		143	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
18⅛	11½	AlcoStand .54		65	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
44⅛	43½	Alcon Lab .36		20	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
22½	12⅞	Alexndrs .32e		52	13	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
14⅞	11⅛	AllALfs .24e		10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
14⅞	11½	Allg Cp .20e		241	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	—⅛
28⅞	18⅞	AllegLudlm 1		285	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	24¼	—⅞
40⅞	28	AllegLud pf 3		11	40⅞	40⅞	40	40⅛	—⅛
23¾	20⅛	AllegPw 1.40		142	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
30⅞	16⅛	AllenSp 1.04		48	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+1⅛
34⅞	27⅛	Allied Ch 1.20		153	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
45⅛	40⅞	Alld Main .45		26	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+⅝
22½	18⅛	AlldMills .75		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Allied Pd .68		9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56⅛	45⅞	AlliedPd pf 3		4	45⅛	45⅛	44	44	—2⅛
37	30½	AlliedStr 1.40		54	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Allied Super		103	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
15⅛	12⅛	AlliedChat .20e		150	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅝
22⅞	19⅛	AllrgtAut .48		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
19⅛	16⅛	AlphaPrt ind		17	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
54⅛	38⅞	Alcoa 1.20		167	51	51⅛	50⅞	51	— ⅛
29⅞	24⅞	AmalSug 1.60		16	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
18⅛	17⅞	AMBAC .30		34	18⅛	18⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
30⅞	21⅛	Amer Ex 1.20		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
51⅛	41	Am Es pf2.60		9	44½	44½	44½	44½	
54⅞	40½	AmHess .15r		594	47⅞	49½	47⅞	49½	+2⅛
119⅛	90⅞	AmeH pf3.50		243	106¼	110	106	110	+4
44½	25⅞	A ArFilt .40		53	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	—⅛
49⅞	39⅞	Am Airlin		4956	42	42	40½	41⅛	—1⅛
16⅛	12	A Baker .20e		24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
49¼	41⅞	ABrnds 2.20		153	47⅞	48

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page)

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
25½	20½	GuarMk 2.72e	32	42⅝	42½	42	42⅝	
41½	31½	GtWnUg .92e	55	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
131½	93	GWMOR 2.92e	65	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+⅛
57½	42½	GrtSt Chl 1.98	242	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+1⅛
5⅝		Gulf Resrcs	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	GtWes pf.32a	2	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
18	8	GrstLkIn 1.04	216	18	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	
50	38	GulSU pf4.40	200	43	43	43	43	
28	20⅝	GulWin .40b	220	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
8½	5	GtWRind wt	125	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
59	50	GulW pf 3.37	3	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	−⅝
67½	50	GulW pf7.75	1	68½	68½	68½	68½	
8⅝	5⅝	Gulton Ind	37	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛

H

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
37½	19	Hall Pr 1.60e	40	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	−⅝
67⅛	44⅝	HallBurt 1.05	284	64⅝	66⅛	63⅝	66⅛	+⅛
12	7	HamRap .20	136	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Hammond .40	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Handlmn .40	28	31	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−½
14⅛	10⅝	Hand Har .72	17	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	
18	7	Hanna Cp .20	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
18	8	Hannah 1.25	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
53	38	Harcourt 1	30	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Harnischfg 1	28	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	−⅛
42⅝	27	Harris Inl 1	40	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+½
20⅝	7	Harsco Cp 1	7	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	
27	17	HartSMnr .80	21	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	−⅝
24½	14	Hawn El 1.44	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
7⅝	4	HazelWat	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Hazes Allen 1	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	HDM Ind	149	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
42⅝	30⅝	HlthTex .12e	14	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+⅛
15½	8	HeclaM .33e	34	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	−⅛
47⅝	31⅝	HeinzNJ 1.84	101	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+1⅛
32⅝	18⅝	HelenaRu .36	216	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1½
8⅝	5	Helena Cure	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Heller Int	72	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
111	77	Heller pf4.07	2	124	124	124	124	−3
18⅝	14⅝	Helme .60b	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
34	24	Hetrick P .30	16	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
7	3	Hemisph Cop	6	5	5	4	4	
7	3	Hem Inc .40e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32½	22⅝	Hercule 1.21e	119	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
23⅝	17	HershF 1.18	15	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
48⅝	34	Heublein .88	302	38⅝	39⅝	38	39⅝	+1⅛
49⅝	40	Hew Pack .20	227	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Hilton Valtge	13	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
37½	27	Hilton Hotl 1	783	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	+⅝
5⅝	4⅝	HMW Ind	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48⅝	36	Hobart 1.20	8	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	+⅛
37⅝	27⅝	HoernWal .97	6	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	Holf Electrn	42	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+1
43⅝	34⅝	Holidylnn .27	180	52⅝	54	53⅝	53⅝	+½
14⅝	8	HollySug .40e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
18	8	Homestake .40	283	29	29⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
137⅝	100⅝	Homes 1.36	179	132⅝	133⅝	131½	132⅝	−⅛
12	7	HoovRd 1.20	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
31½	18⅝	Horizon Co	107	30⅝	31	30	31	+1⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Hoscil Affil	17	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅝	−⅛
41	27	HospitCo Am	78	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+½
32⅝	18	Host Intl .36	40	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
13	9	Howdeship .40	38	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	−⅛
7	2	Howdl pf 2.25	1	29	29	29	29	
27⅝	19⅝	How Johns .40	14	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
48	30	HousehFn 1.39	372	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
14	8	HousF pf4.40	136	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−1
55⅝	46	HousF pf3.50	57	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	+⅛
74	60	HousF pf2.37	50	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+1⅛
43	30	HousLP 1.36	143	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	−⅛
35⅝	30	HouNGa .44a	18	44	44⅛	44	44	
43⅝	30	HouNG pf2.50	xd	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
37⅝	30	How John .2	23	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	−⅛
13⅝	9	Hoxmet .20	36	15⅛	15½	15	15⅛	
19⅝	14	Hubbd 1.48e	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	18	HudBay .40e	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
11⅝	7	Hugh Hat .40	4	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
16½	9	Hunt Chm .16	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
47⅝	30	Huyck Cp .48	16	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½

I

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
29½	16	IdahoPow 1.70	46	30⅛	30⅛	29½	30⅛	
16	11	IdealBas .70	11	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	IdealTy 1.07	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+½
22	10	ID Cent 1.10	26	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
59⅝	38	Ill Cen pf3.50	19	41½	42½	41½	42½	+1½
23	18	Ill Power 2.20	161	31⅝	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
57½	47	Ill Pow pf4.12	250	53½	53½	53½	53½	
15⅛	8	Imcri Cp Am	281	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
44⅝	30	INA Cp 1.40a	101	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5	Income Capit	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
31⅝	20	IndCo .81a	21	31⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
25⅛	20	Indian Hd .80	17	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
24⅝	16	IndnGas 1.72	44	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24	−⅝
25⅛	17	IndpsPL 1.56	x17	25	25⅛	24⅝	25	
99	70	Ind PL pfd.25	x2	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+1⅝
21⅛	16	Indsl Nat .94	53	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30	−1
55	38	IngerRd 2.08	49	69½	69½	69½	69½	+⅝
18	12	InkRd pf2.25	16	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	⅝
31½	18	Inland Stl 2	57	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
10⅝	7	Inmont Corp	51	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
19⅛	15	InsIco .70	59	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	10	InsInc pfA1.25	1	20	20	20	20	
32⅝	23	InsprCop 1	16	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+½
47½	26	Interco 1.24	7	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
28	18	Intrlnc 1.40	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
331½	243	IBM 5.40	243	283⅝	293	283⅝	293⅝	+5
23⅝	16	IntChm Nuc	136	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26	+⅛
53	31	IntFlaFra .42	112	67	67½	66⅝	67	−⅝
26⅝	17	Int Harv 1.40	126	33⅝	33½	33⅛	32⅝	−⅝
14	7	Int Hotel .66e	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	3	Int Indust	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5	IntIndA pf	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
16½	9	IntNiCo .32	105	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅝
24½	17	Int Nickel 1	278	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
33⅝	25	Int Pap 1.50	102	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
58	41	Int Pap pf 4	220	60½	60½	60½	60½	−⅛
9	5	Int Rectifier	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
52⅝	37	Int T&T 1.79	732	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56⅝	−⅝
108	98	Int T&T pfd 4	2	103½	103½	103½	103½	−1
93½	72	IT&T dil 4.50	11	103	103	102	102	−1
93	83	IntT&T pfJ .4	10	100	100	99	100	−1
89	72	IntT&T pfK4	33	96	96½	96	96½	−1⅛
70⅝	60	IntTT pfL 5.50	x18	72	72	72	72	+1
64½	52	IT&TInN 2.25	348	71	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	−1⅛
92½	82	IntT&T pfO 5	6	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
43⅝	31	Int Util 1.40	129	47⅛	47⅝	47	47	−⅛
49⅛	31	Int Util A	2	55½	55½	55½	55½	+⅛
33⅝	25	IntUtil pfl.25	1	37½	37½	37½	37½	−½
23⅝	16	Interpace 1	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
78	60	Interpce pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	78½	+½
22⅝	16	Intpb Gp .40e	147	35½	33⅝	33	33⅛	
16½	8	IntsBrand .96	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19	8	IntersPw 1.28	5	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
8⅝	5	Interst Strs	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7	3	Interst Unit	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
28	20	IowBeef 1.48t	23	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31½	−⅝
17⅝	12	Iowa El 1.30	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
18	10	IowaIlGs 1.28	34	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+⅛
22	16	IowaPow 1.60	20	22⅝	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
20½	12	IowaPSv 1.44	12	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	Ipco Hosp	20	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
34½	25	ITE Imp .60	9	39⅛	39½	39	39⅛	+⅛
38	28	Itek Corp	194	65½	67⅛	64½	66⅛	+1⅝
132	117	ITT Svc pf 4	3	139	139	137	137	−1

J-K

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
46½	30	JamesP .32	4	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	−½
17⅝	10	Jantzen .60	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
19⅝	10	JapanFd .58g	18	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	−⅛
		JprFd fn.52e	24	11	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
42⅛	30	JefnPilot .92	199	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+⅝
109⅝	85	JerCP pf9.36	x250	112½	112½	112½	112½	
50½	38	JerCPL1 pf 4	x119	54	54½	54	54	+1½
48½	30	Jewel Co 1.60	21	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	−1⅛
28⅝	19	Jim Walt .52	978	29⅛	29	27½	29	+ ⅛
33½	23	JimW pf 1.60	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	−1
22⅝	17	JHanln 1.80e	41	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
33⅝	25	JohnMan 1.20	61	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
94⅝	60	JohnJoh .40a	117	123⅝	134½	122	123	−⅝
32½	20	Johns Svc .80	28	35⅛	35½	30⅛	35½	
50⅝	30	JonLogan .80	15	53⅝	53½	53⅛	53⅝	
15⅝	10	JonesLau 1e	44	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
54½	37	JonesLau pf .5	220	57	57	57	57	
21⅝	16	Jorgnsn 1.20b	4	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
28	20	Joslens .73	6	31½	31½	31½	31½	+⅛
56⅝	39	Joy Mfg 1.40	20	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	+⅛
17⅝	10	KaisAlum .50	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
11½	10	KaisrCem .50	54	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11½	−½
9⅝	5	KaneMfr .10e	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅝
30⅛	20	KCtyPLt 2.12	46	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	−⅛
57⅝	40	KC Sou Ind 2	5	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	−⅛
22⅝	16	KanGasL 1.48	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅝
18	15	KanNeb 1.02	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24⅝	16	KanPL1 1.48	67	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
18⅛	12	Katy Ind	17	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
31⅝	21	Katy pfB 1.46	10	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+½
38⅝	22	Kaufr Brd .12	472	44⅛	46⅝	43⅛	43⅝	−⅝
11	7	KawecBrl .20	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
17⅝	12	KeyserRo .60	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
29	20	Keebler .76	17	35½	35½	35½	35½	−⅝
11⅝	6	Keene Corp	36	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
31⅛	20	Kellar Ind .36	21	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅛	16	Kellogg 1	46	26	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
26⅝	16	KelseyH 1.20	30	27⅝	27⅛	26½	26½	−⅝
43⅛	30	Kendall .60	67	65½	67½	64⅝	66⅛	+2⅛
23⅝	16	Kennmtal .80	9	23⅝	23⅝	22½	23½	−⅝
28⅝	20	Kennecott 1	375	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
24	17	Ky Util 1.44	44	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
37⅝	30	KerrMcG .60	378	52⅛	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+⅝
93⅛	72	KerMc pf4.50	3	110½	110½	110½	110½	
15	8	Keystne Cons	4	19	19	19	19	
27	16	KiddeCo .69f	115	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
60⅛	46	Kidd pf A2.20	2	63½	63½	63½	63½	−1½
25⅛	16	KimbClk 7.20	101	32⅝	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	−⅛
14½	8	KingsD Sl .28	188	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
48⅝	36	Kirsch .69	6	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−⅝
34	20	KLM Airlin	22	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
41½	30	KnlghtN .06e	36	51	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+⅛
18⅝	10	Koehrng .20e	6	19	19⅛	19	19	
34	25	Koppers 1.80	127	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	+⅛
54	40	Koppr pf 4	x160	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Korecorp Ind	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
41⅝	30	Kraftco 1.77	96	41½	42	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
94½	72	Kresge SS .92	119	119⅝	121⅛	119⅛	120⅝	+1½
32½	22	Kroehler .88	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
24⅛	17	Kroger 1.00	73	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
19⅝	12	Kysor Ind .40	7	19½	19½	19½	19½	−½

L

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
20⅛	10	Lacl Gas 1.45	10	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	−⅛
14⅝	14	Laman Seas 1	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+½
28	23	LoneBry .56b	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅝
27½	27½	Larwin .5.50e	6	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+½
8	4	Latrobe Stl	25	8⅛	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
19	8⅝	LearSieg .20	194	18⅛	18⅝	16⅝	18½	
32	22	LearSg pf2.25	22	32⅝	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅝
21⅝	18⅛	Leasco Corp	229	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅝
36	34½	Leasco pf2.20	23	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
71⅛	42⅝	Leaseway .40	18	59⅝	60	59⅝	59½	−⅝
37½	31	LeedsN .50	30	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Leesona .40	14	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
8	12½	LehPCem .60	6	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	LebVal Ind	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
21⅝	16⅛	Lehman 1.11e	91	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	16⅛	+⅛
39⅝	30⅝	Lehnt Inc .50	33	42⅛	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1⅝	LeverFd Corp	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
45⅝	12⅝	LevFdIn .75a	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−½
46⅝	44½	LevStr .34e	56	50½	51	50	51	+ ½
40½	34½	LevItz Furn	676	39⅝	42	39⅝	42	+3⅛
8⅝	7	LFE Cp	28	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
8⅛	4⅝	LFE Cp pf.50	5	6⅛	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
52	40⅝	LibbOFo 2.20	63	41	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	−½
71⅝	79	Lib OF pf4.75	18	77⅝	78	77½	78	−1
8⅝	6	LibbMcNL	16	6⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	−⅛
21⅝	17½	LibrtyCp .20a	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
16⅝	12	LibertyLn .50	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
18⅝	15⅛	LibyLn pf1.25	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
74⅝	55⅝	Liggt My 5.60	22	64⅝	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝	−⅛
69	54⅝	LillyEli .73	292	64⅝	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	+⅝
88½	81	LincNat 2.08	14	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
91⅝	85	Lincltr pf 3	8	87	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Lionel Corp	47	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
25½	15⅛	Lithcalpd .88f	457	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
32½	30⅝	Litton pfc pf	35	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+⅝
38⅝	22⅝	Litton pf 6	9	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
13⅝	10	Lockheed Alr	82	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
63½	44½	LoewsCp 1.84	94	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	−⅝
27⅝	23	LomaFin .22	43	23⅝	24	23½	24	
47⅝	42	Longvyr 3.36e	51	46⅝	46⅝	43⅝	44½	+½
19⅝	12½	Longview	25	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
9	2⅝	LongIsld .20	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
55½	41⅝	LaLandExp 1	203	44	44½	43⅝	44½	+⅛
38⅝	22	LowlOil 1.74	60	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	−⅛
35⅝	22	Lowenbr .90	x14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅝
14⅝	9⅝	LTV Corp	204	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12	LTV Cp AA	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅝
34	24⅝	LTV Cp pf 5	6	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
66	48	LyerDrf .40	24	49½	50⅛	49½	49½	+⅝
22⅝	17⅛	LuckyStl .25a	97	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
33	24⅝	Ludlow 1.00	20	24⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅛
28	17⅛	LukenStl .45a	7	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−⅛
18	5⅝	LVO Corp	51	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	−⅛
11½	7⅝	Lykes Yngst	47	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	Lykes Yng pf	40	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
29½	22⅛	LynchCrp .40	85	21⅝	21⅝	20½	21⅛	−⅝

M

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
18⅝	9⅝	MacAnF .05p	10	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
14½	12⅝	Macke Co .80	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
47⅝	38	Macy RH 1	43	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	−⅝
17⅝	13⅝	MadaFil .35a	41	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
5	3⅝	Mad Sq Gar	84	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	41⅛	Magic Ch .48	67	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48½	−⅛
52½	30⅝	Magnavox 1.20	878	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	Mallory 1	3	33	33	33⅝	33	+ ⅛
34	27	MalPrdts .32	39	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+⅝
24½	18⅝	Manhtnd .56b	186	18⅛	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
38⅝	27⅝	Manpwr .72	4	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
34½	20	MfrsHan 1.36	219	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝	−⅛
62⅝	48⅝	Marc pf 1.12	2	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Marath 1.40	117	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	
37⅝	26	Marcor .80	149	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
43⅝	32⅝	Marcor pf A2	36	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	−⅛
34½	28⅝	Marmon 1	97	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
38½	20

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¾	2⅜	AAR Corp		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11½	AberdMf .40b		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Aberden Pet		50	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	Acme Homll		16	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	
2⅞	1⅞	Acme Prec		3	2	2	2	2	
29⅞	24½	Action Ind		109	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+1⅛
8½	4⅞	Adams Russ		2	5	5	5	5	
24⅞	13	AdmirtInl .40		6	20	23⅞	20	23⅞	+ ⅞
8⅞	4⅞	A&E Plast P		63	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6	
16⅞	10½	Aero Flo .20		5	12⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
35⅞	21½	Aerosol .52a		1	25	25	25	25	
7⅞	4⅞	Aeronca Inc		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅞
5⅞	3⅞	Aerosol		1	4	4	4	4	+ ⅞
11⅞	5⅞	Aerovox Co		84	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅞
12⅞	7	Affil Cap .52t		30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
7	5⅞	Affil Cap wt		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅞	11½	Afill Hosp .20		9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½	+ ⅞
20⅞	14⅞	Airborne Frt		10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
12⅞	7⅞	Airpea 1.101		5	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ⅞
43⅞	34⅞	Airwick B		2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅞
25⅞	18½	AlanWood .80		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
9⅞	5⅞	Alaska Airl		21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅞	5	Albs Waldsn		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅞	11½	Aldin Ind		43	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	— ⅛
28⅞	25⅞	AllsnMtr 2.70e		88	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27	
5⅞	4⅞	All Amer Ind		12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½	— ⅛
25⅞	13	Allegy Airl		122	23⅞	26⅞	23⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
18	8⅞	Alleg A 87 wt		34	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15	+ ⅞
14	9⅞	Alleg A 79 wt		3	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
11½	8½	AllegsyCp wt		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23½	16	Allian T 1.65f		19	18⅞	18⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Allied Art		33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Allied Contrl		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅞	Alpsa Ind		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Altamil Cp		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Altec Corp		25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	Altec Cp wt		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
0	6⅞	Altec pf.40k		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	11⅞	Alter Pds .50		1	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
			22750	51⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	+⅞	
12⅞	11½	AlumSpec .44		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13⅞	8⅞	Amco Ind		47	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
21⅞	12⅞	A HessLL wt		92	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
13	7⅞	Am Agronom		7	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
15⅞	9	A AutVnd .20		3	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Am Biltrt .40		4	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	AmBoat Strs		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	A CanMtg wt		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅞	23⅞	WFleics 2.59e		20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
7	4⅞	Am Fltcs wt		12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	Am Intl Pict		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	3⅞	A Israeli .25e		1162	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½	+1⅛
17½	10	A MaizeA .33		13	10⅞	10⅞	10	10	
13⅞	9½	A MaizeB .33		8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞	40⅞	Am M1 1.75e		4	43⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	+ ⅞
31⅞	23⅞	AmMolinas		3	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
27	22½	AmPetr 1.10e		13	26	26	25⅞	25½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	Am Plan Cp		6	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Am Precisn		3	5	5	5	5	
13⅞	8½	AmRlTr .65c		51	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	AmRlyTr wt		27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	34⅞	A Recreat Gr		6	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
17⅞	10⅞	ASafeEq .271		22	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Am Tocs Ind		17	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+ ⅞
26⅞	21	AmesDep Str		59	21½	21⅞	21⅞	21½	— ⅛
51⅞	24⅞	AMIC Cp .04		14	45⅞	47	45½	47	+ ⅛
50	27⅞	Angelica .13		17	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	Anglo Co Ltd		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14½	10⅞	Ansul Co .48f		12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
42½	19	Antsony Ind		136	38⅞	39	37½	38⅞	+ ⅞
2⅞	1½	AO Indust		43	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Apollo Indust		58	8½	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
7⅞	4½	Applied Data		25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27⅞	21⅞	Asuil Ca .15e		41	24½	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+1
25⅞	13½	AritzColoLd C		63	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅞	— ⅛
9½	2⅞	Ark Best .32		7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22⅞	ArkLGas 1.30		54	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
13½	7⅞	Arrow Elecl		40	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	17½	Arundl 1.18f		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	Arwood Cp		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅞	16⅞	Asamera Oil		64	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Assi Oil Can		23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	ASPRO .25b		24	10	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18½	12⅞	AssdBaby .60		11	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	AssdPdSt .20		8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	AsdMtg 2.40e		66	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	30	AsdProd .40		10	37	37	35⅞	36	— 1
11⅞	2⅞	Astrex Inc		84	4½	6⅞	4½	6⅞	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Atalanta Cp		9	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½	
2½	1⅞	Atco Cem		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24½	16½	Atlco Fin .52		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
9⅞	6½	Atlco Mtg wt		43	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
15⅞	12½	AtlC Mf 1.10e		5	13	13	13	13	
13½	11⅞	Atlas Cp wt		19	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
30⅞	21½	Ausal Inc		30	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
35⅞	15½	Austral Oil		326	23⅞	25⅞	23⅞	25⅞	+2⅞
17⅞	12⅞	Auto Bldg		13	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
d 6		Automat Rad		27	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅞	5⅞	AutomSvc .20		5	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
56⅞	57½	AutoSwit .60e		28	65½	65½	65	65	— ½
11⅞	5½	AVC Corp		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	AVEMC .10		62	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½	

B

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅞	16	BadsMtr .40e		10	1⅞	1⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	25	BeadCop .40b		4	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	22⅞	Bald DH .60b		25	31⅞	33	31⅞	33	+1⅛
7⅞	6⅞	Bald Sec .31e		2	7⅞	⅛	⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Bang Pun wt		76	3⅞	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	14⅞	Banister Cnll		182	23⅞	28½	23⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅞	BankrUl .85e		45	27⅞	28⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
8⅞	5	Banner Indus		20	7⅞	3	⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Barb Lynn		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10	Barnes Eng		31	10⅞	12	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
12⅞	8⅞	Barnwel Ind		7	9⅞	9⅞	9	9⅞	
16½	15⅞	Barry RG		1	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Barry Wr .30		13	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅞
7⅞	4⅞	Bartell Med		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10	Barts So .27		2	10½	10½	10½	10½	
19½	12½	Barton Brnds		19	13	13⅞	13	13	+ ⅛
⅛	4⅞	Bartons Cdy		13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Barucs Fostr		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	6⅞	Barwick ET		39	10½	10½	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Basin Pet Cp		47	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	BBI Inc		11	2	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
27½	25⅞	Beco Ind		1	8	27	27	27	— ⅛
7½	2½	Beaviori RL		36	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	1⅞	Bering Corp		19	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Bell Indust		32	6	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
10½	5	Belscot .25f		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25⅞	23⅞	BenStrA 2.28e		3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅞	Ben StMg wt		19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Bearus Corp		305	10½	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17⅞	Bers Enterp		19	19½	19⅞	19	19½	— ⅞
11⅞	6⅞	BergBr .06r		26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅞	14⅞	Berg B pf1.15		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	BerrzOmsl		12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Bertea Corp		5	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
22⅞	18	Berven Cofs		85	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	+1
8⅞	4⅞	Betslem Cp		4	5½	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7⅞	Beverly Ent		195	7⅞	9½	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17	BevHill Bncp		19	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17½	
69½	40⅞	Bic Pen .36e		39	63⅞	64⅞	63½	64½	+ ⅛
41½	28⅞	Big Bear 1.08		5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
9⅞	6½	BioV Supmkt		13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
69	51½	BinSmlt 1.08		70	57⅞	58⅞	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	14⅞	Bio Dynam		80	17½	17½	17	17⅞	
6⅞	4⅞	Bluebird Inc		31	4½	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Bluebird wt		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24½	20⅞	Bodin Apparl		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
19⅞	14⅞	Bosack Corp		46	15	15⅞	14⅞	14½	— ½
17⅞	5⅞	Boll Beranek		49	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	+ ½
17½	7⅞	Bootse C .91t		14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
32	11⅞	Bowmar Ins		68	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28½	+1
24⅞	20⅞	Bowne Co .16		5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Bow Vall .10		25	35	35	34⅞	35	
4⅞	2⅞	Brad Ragan		16	41⅞	41⅞	41	41⅞	— ⅞
50	26⅞	BradfCom Sy		14	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	
12⅞	½	Brancs In .26		21	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅞	BranlAir wt		12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	15	BrntAirA .39f		5	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
24	14⅞	BrasCanLt 1b		74	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
24	19	Braun En .40		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
15	9⅞	Breeze Corp		14	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	BroDart Ind		9	4	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Brody Sealg		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	9	BriksPer .20		17	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Brown Co wt		15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	30⅞	BwnF B .40b		26	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	BrownP pf.40		3	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	12⅞	Bruce R .10e		15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅞	BT Mtg 1.44e		44	30⅞	30½	30⅞	30½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BTB Corp		28	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
7½	5⅞	BTU Eng		2	5½	5½	5⅞	5½	+ ½
6½	3⅞	Buehler Cp		17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
22½	21⅞	Bundy Cp 1a		39	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22½	+ ⅞
7⅞	4⅞	Burgess Ind		29	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	Burns Intl .60		10	18⅞	18⅞	18	18	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Burr JP .05e		6	5	5	5	5	
12⅞	5⅞	Butler Aviat		6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
23⅞	15⅞	Butles Ga Oil		75	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛

C

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	12⅞	Cablecom Gn		5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	25⅞	Cabot F 1.35e		42	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅞
40⅞	29⅞	Caldor .15r		50	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅞
25⅞	16⅞	Calcomp		66	16⅞	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
34½	27⅞	Cal PriCam 1		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Calvert Expl		3	3½	3⅞	3½	3½	
14⅞	11⅞	Camcelnc .15		20	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12½	— ½
7 1-16	5⅞	CampbChib		27	6⅞	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
12	9⅞	Camp Ind .30		38	11½	11½	11	11	
4⅞	3⅞	Cdn Exp GO		39	3⅞	3⅞	3 9-16	3½	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Cdn Homestd		28	7⅞	7⅞	7 9-16	7⅞	+1-16
14⅞	10⅞	CdnHydro .25		3	13	13	13	13	
20	22½	CdnInl P 1.80		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Cdn Mar .05e		6	3½	3½	3½	3½	
5⅞ 4 11-16		Cdn Marrtn		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45½	39⅞	Cdn SuperOil		14	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅞
5⅞	4	Canaverl Inf		15	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Canoga Ind		4	3	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ½
6½	4½	Capit Fd .12e		14	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Capitol Indus		0	6⅞	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Career Acad		42	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Caressa .14		77	17⅞	18½	17⅞	13½	+ ⅛
137	95⅞	Carnat 1.20e		8	129½	129½	128	128½	—1½
20⅞	16⅞	CaroPipel .80		4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
5	1⅞	Carousel Fsh		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13	3⅞	CarrolDv .99f		18	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
3½	3⅞	Castleton Ind		26	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Castlewd Int		31	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅞	Cavitron Cp		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	6	CBWL H .15e		25	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	5	CalluCraft		27	6⅞	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	Cen Sec 1.30e		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9	7⅞	CentryInd .24		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Certified Cp		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	Certron Cp		18	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
14	8⅞	Chad Mill .40		3	10½	10⅞	10⅞	10½	+ ⅛
104⅞	39⅞	ChampHo .10		166	93⅞	97⅞	93⅞	97⅞	+4½
7½	4⅞	Charan Ind		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
45½	25⅞	Chart Co .20e		23	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	Charter Med		16	11	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	CHB Foods		11	8⅞	8⅞	8	8⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	ChmExp .12e		20	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
29	23⅞	Chi Rivt 1.60		2	25	25	25	25	—⅛
34	22⅞	Child World		6	31	31	31	31	
9⅞	5⅞	Christian Cos		15	6½	6½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	19⅞	C1 CvFd .43e		5	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	CIMtgGrp wt		66	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	18⅞	CIC Corp		9	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	— ½
9⅞	5½	Cineme 5 Ltd		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Cineroma		39	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	25½	Circle K .22		24	20	36	35⅞	20	— ⅛
3	⅛	CitSv AR wt		45	⅛	7⅞	⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	CitzFlnt .16		31	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
15½	13⅞	CitzMtg 1.32e		19	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	CitizMtgl wt		6	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
22	18	ClarkeGr .20		3	20	20	20	20	
23⅞	10⅞	Clarkson Ind		8	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞	
8⅞	5	Clarostat		4	7	7⅞	7	7½	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Clary Corp		18	8	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛
15⅞	13	Clinton Mer		23	13⅞	13⅞	13	13½	
17⅞	12⅞	Clopay .52f		11	14	14⅞	14	14	— ½
13	5⅞	CMI Corp		13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
76⅞	47⅞	CMI Inv Cp		27	68½	68½	67⅞	67⅞	—1
46½	22	CALI Inv wt		15	39⅞	39⅞	39	39	— ⅞
17	11⅞	Co Build Cos		14	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
19⅞	13⅞	Codgcos .10e		20	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
26⅞	19⅞	Coff Mat .37e		30	22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
8	4⅞	Cohen Hattd		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10U	7	Cohs Elec .10		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	—⅛
C30⅞	19⅞	Coit Intl		84	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ½
28⅞	21⅞	Cole Natl .44		5	25½	25½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	28⅞	Colemen .40		335	37	37½	36½	37½	+ ⅛
39⅞	15⅞	ColCom1 .10e		64	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16	+1⅛
10⅞	8½	Colon Snd .20		2	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
28½	27⅞	CoholCo .21e		6	26	26	26	26	
30⅞	27½	ColwM 2.61e		12	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	
10⅞	7⅞	Colwl Mtg wt		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
42½	29⅞	Combin Com		72	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	21	Combustn Eq		62	31	32	31	32	+1½
31	22⅞	Comlnco .20		13	29⅞	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	ComMdIs .21		146	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅞
14⅞	12⅞	ComnI Met .60		103	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅞	13	Commodor		57	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
14	9⅞	ComHlth Fac		12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	16⅞	ComPsych Ct		22	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
28	25⅞	ComPS 1.56		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
16	11⅞	Compolnd .36		25	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Compreh Des		9	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	CompuDyne		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
28⅞	9	Compugrph		157	29	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page)

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
8	3	Sequoyah Ind	43	3½	3½	3½	
33	12½	Service Cp	15	16	15	15½	-1½
17⅛	12⅛	ServiceCo	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
11	5½	Serv Corp	87	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	14⅛	Servotr 1.37i	31	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	+⅛
14⅝	13⅛	Seton Co .45	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-1⅛
16½	9⅛	SGL Ind .08i	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Shaer Shoe	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
8	5½	Shalhoun Ind	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
19⅝	5	Shaffck Dawn	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
39⅝	35⅛	Shaw Indust	15	38½	38½	38	-⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Shelter Res	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27	12⅛	Shend Co .40i	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Shenandoh Oil	20	16⅝	16⅝	16½	-⅛
43	43⅛	Sherwood Med	12	43⅝	43⅝	43	-1
115½	17⅝	Sierra P Ind	21	19⅝	14	15⅝	+⅛
20⅛	14	Sierracin Cp	4	16	15½	16	-⅛
14⅛	7	Silco Ind .09i	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Sigma Instr	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Signet Cp .40	2	11	11	11	+⅛
47½	36⅛	SilvKcb A .20	134	34⅝	34⅛	34	-⅛
7⅝	5	Sonics Sl .08i	7	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Sheldn .20	2	10	10	10	-⅛
10⅝	7	Smallbo .41i	17	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
58	31⅛	SlicVlyNGt 1	2730	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
12⅝	12⅛	Sky City Strs	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
24½	14⅛	Slick Corp .30	38	20⅝	20½	20½	-⅛
62	35⅝	Slick pfA 7.75	10	43½	43½	43½	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SMD Ind	61	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	-⅛
16	11	Solitron .05	89	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Sonder Bridge	40	16	16	15⅝	-⅛
51⅛	23⅛	Soundscan	44	43⅝	44	42⅝	-2⅛
14	10½	SCE pfA 1.75	9	11	11	11	
22⅝	18⅝	So Cal Pet 1.20	36	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
16	14	SC 4.25pf 1.38	6	14⅝	13	14⅝	-⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Sou Real .01	7	6⅝	7	6⅝	+⅛
46⅝	26⅛	Sou Ry 1.20	4	39⅝	39½	39½	-⅛
23½	17⅛	Swst Inv .20a	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40½	27⅛	Spectty Rest	99	29⅝	27½	29⅝	-⅛
18½	8½	Spectar Ind	32	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Spectr Ind .18	19	10⅛	10⅛	10	
18⅝	16½	Spectra .18	4	16⅝	16⅝	16½	-⅛
7⅝	7	Speed Cp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Spencer Cos	19	8	8	7⅝	-⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Spenser .08	4	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	+⅛
15⅛	4⅝	SSP Prd .13r	2	11½	11½	11½	-1⅛
15⅛	9½	Std Alliance	4	15	15	15	
6	3⅝	Std Computer	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
7½	2⅝	Std Dredge	23	4	3½	4	+⅝
12⅛	11	StDrewes pf	230	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-1⅛
28	25⅛	Std Mot A .42	8	28	28	27⅝	-⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Std Pac Corp	5	5	5	5	-⅛
51⅝	35	Std Prod .96	7	43⅛	43⅛	48	-4⅛
27⅝	16	StThomas .20	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
29½	6⅝	Stanpac Cp .20	1	27	27	27	-⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Starkey .47i	10	8⅝	9	8⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3	Stanwick Cp	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Stardust .48	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Star Sms .60	1	13	13	13	+1⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Starrett Hdw	3	20	20	20	
26⅝	21⅛	StaStMl 1.73e	71	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+⅛
28	20⅝	Statham Ins	26	22½	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
8⅛	6	Steel Inc	11	6⅛	6⅛	6	-⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Stellar Ind	1	2½	2½	2½	
40½	26	Stepn Ch .52b	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
29⅝	13⅛	Sterr Metal	78	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	22⅛	Stevnco A	7	39½	39½	39	-⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Stevens Jk	15	12½	12½	12½	-½
27	18⅛	Stop Shop .60	4	18	18⅛	17	
27⅝	18	STP Corp .60	842	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	-20½+3⅝
6½	3⅛	Stratton Grp	10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
8	4⅝	Strutbr Walts	6	4⅝	5	4⅝	-5
24⅝	17	Suave Shoe	114	18	18½	18	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Summit Cng	9	3	3	3	-⅛
29⅝	24	Sun Elec .40	3	25½	25½	25½	
9⅝	7⅝	Sunair El	19	8⅝	8⅝	8 4	8 — ⅛
33⅝	9⅛	Sup Ind Int	4	11	11⅛	11	+1⅛
38	15	Sup Sure Aid	71	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	-1⅛
19½	11⅛	Superscope	10	15⅝	15⅛	14⅝	-1⅛
4½	2	Supronics	21	1⅝	1	1⅛	
14	10⅛	Susquehana	47	11⅛	12	11⅛	-1
13⅝	13⅛	Susque pf.25i	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-1⅛
21⅝	17½	Sutro M 1.71e	36	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+1⅛
12	7⅝	Synalloy .41i	4	8	8	7⅝	-⅛
119½	73⅛	Syntex .40	217	86	85⅝	85⅝	-1⅛
45⅝	28½	Sysco Cp .36e	7	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	-1⅛
16⅝	10½	System Eng	44	12½	13	12½	-1⅛

T

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
20⅝	14⅛	Tasty B .88b	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Tech Aerdn	9	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
2½	1½	Tech Sym Cp	11	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
17⅝	12	Technic Oper	27	13⅝	14½	13⅝	-⅛
4	2⅝	Technic Tape	137	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14	Technicolor	549	23	24	23⅝	-1⅛
5½	3⅛	Technilrol	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
32⅛	17⅝	Teledyne .88f	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	-1⅛
39⅝	20⅛	Telepromptr	140	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	-1⅛
7⅝	4⅝	TelexCorp wt	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-1⅛
10½	5⅝	Tenna Corp	9	6½	6½	6½	-⅛
7½	5⅛	Tenneco wt	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Tenney Eng	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅛	Tensor Co	7	4	4	4	-⅛
23⅛	14⅝	Teledyne Inc	3	18½	18⅝	18½	-⅛
20⅝	13½	Term Nuds	13	15⅝	16	15⅝	-⅛
33⅛	24⅝	TexasPet wt	36	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Texas Intl Co	21	6⅝	5	4⅝	

U - V

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
4⅝	3⅛	UDO Pet Cp	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
7⅝	2⅝	UIP Corp	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	10⅛	Uncovered	23	11⅛	13	12⅛	+⅛
29⅛	27⅛	Un Invest .70	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
29⅝	27⅛	UnamMA 2.25e	x38	28½	28⅝	28⅝	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Unem Tr wt	44	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	+⅛
10	8⅛	UnAircPd .20	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
4⅛	3	Un Asbest .60					
			33	4	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 15-16 -1-16
4⅛	3	UnBrands wt	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
21⅛	17⅛	UnCoLin .15e	13	21	21	21	-1⅛
16½	9	Un Dollar Str	7	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Un Foods	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Un Nail Corp	5	5½	5½	5½	
7	1	UtNat Co wt	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	8⅛	Un Nat pf.70	17	9⅝	9⅝	9½	-⅛
20⅝	17⅛	UrP Dye .51a	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	US Cer Tile	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29	19⅛	USFilter	22	25⅛	25⅛	20⅛	-5⅛
23⅛	20⅛	USLigR 1.62e	8	21	21	20⅝	
3⅛	3⅛	US Lgt R wt	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	5⅛	US Nat Rsrc	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
14	6	US Radiom	6	10	10⅝	10	-⅛
21⅛	15⅛	US Rlty .56	17	16⅛	16⅛	16	-1
3⅛	2	US Roburn	35	2	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
7⅝	7⅛	US Ru R .5le	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-1⅛
13	10⅛	Un-Verde Cp	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
4⅝	3⅛	UniCorp .09i	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
20⅛	19⅛	Uni Bldg wt	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-1⅛
13	5⅛	UPS Systems	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
17⅝	12	Utah Ind .80	5	13⅛	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
9⅛	5	UV Ind wt	7	7½	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
9⅝	8	Vel D Or Ind	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
32	22⅛	VelleSt 1.36i	10	27	27	26⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Valley Metal	11	6⅝	6⅝	6½	-⅛
7⅛	7⅛	Valtec Ind	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Velbar .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8	5	VelveLin Dy	38	7	7	7	+⅛
22	14⅛	Venk Co .60	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Venn Cp .40b	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Venquard Inc	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
4	1	Vero Inc	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	18½	Veeco In .96i	16	19½	18½	19	-⅛
11⅛	11⅛	Vericlerd .20	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-1⅛
6⅝	3	Verofrcn	23	4	4	4	-⅛
23⅛	4	Vesc Cp	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
47	4	Vetco Offsh	36	44⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+2⅝
11⅛	3	Vialech Inc	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	-5⅝
8⅝	5	Vieslex	33	8	8⅛	7⅝	-⅛
33	20⅛	Vikr Genl	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-2⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Vikco Inc	20	1½	1⅛	1½	-⅛
35⅛	12⅛	Vintage Ent	6	27⅛	28	27⅝	
21⅛	15⅛	VLN Corp	60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Val Merch	47	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
8	4⅝	Voplex .60	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Vulc Corp .10	8	9⅛	9⅛	9	
6½	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛

W - Y - Z

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
17⅝	7⅛	Wab Mag .10	27	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	+⅛
26	8	Wachbnit .20e	1	18½	18½	18½	-⅛
21⅛	13	WagnerEl .68	4	19½	19½	19½	
21⅛	13	Waico N .10d	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-1⅛
22	13⅛	Ward CR Dg	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Ward Fds wt	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Wards Co .20	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
18⅛	15⅛	War C pfC.03	33	16⅛	17⅛	16½	-1⅛
35⅛	23⅛	WasPosB .25	13	34½	34½	34½	-⅛
1⅛	1	Wash RIT .06	3	12	12	12	+⅛
9	3⅛	Watsco .20f	17	7	7	7	-⅛
8⅝	6⅛	We.mas Co	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Weld Tu Am	40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Wellco Ent	5	10	10	10	
35	4	WellsNat Svc	33	25⅝	25⅝	25	-1⅛
35⅛	23⅛	WestChP .72	33	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Westates Pet	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Westby Fsh	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
7⅝	5	Western D Pet	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
35⅛	8	WestnPn .1e5	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	-1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Westrn Orbis	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	7	WestPac I wt	119	7	7⅛	6⅝	-1⅛
40⅛	21⅛	West Un Intl	20	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Westrans Ind	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Whitehall El	38	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	8	Whiting Cp 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-1⅛
5⅛	3	Whitaker wt	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Wichita Ind	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
51⅛	44	Willcox Gibb	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Winhouse	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
7⅛	5	Wilshire Oil	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Wilsn CIT .30	9	5	5	4⅝	-⅛
12⅝	9	Wilson Co .70	30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	Wilson Co wt	14	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Wilson Br .29	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Wilson Ph .12	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Wilsn Sin .40	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
17	13⅛	WilsonSon .60	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Wilson Sp wt	24	3⅝	3	3⅝	
11⅛	9	Winkelman .40	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
18⅛	8	Winston Mill	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
66	63	Wisc P pf4.50	x20	62	62	62	
10⅛	13⅛	Wolf NB .16	22	14⅛	16⅛	14	-⅛
14½	8⅛	Wolvr Ind .32	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-1⅛
21⅛	16½	Wood Ind .721	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-1⅛
18½	13	Work Wr .40	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Wrather Co	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
1 1-16	1⅛	Wright Narg	99	7-16	1½	7-16	-1-16
21⅛	15⅛	WTC Air .10e	x41	15⅝	16	15⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Wyle Labs	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
26⅝	23⅛	Wynn Oil	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Wyomissing	3	6	6⅛	6	-⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Yates Ind	26	11	11⅛	10⅝	-1
19⅝	13⅛	Zim Hom .24	11	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	
4⅝	3	Zion Foods	1	3	3	3	

x—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. f—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

European Gold Markets

June 13, 1972

	Up	Cl.	N.C.
London	63.50	01.60	+ 0.40
Zurich	64.00	62.00	+ 0.30
Paris (13.5 kilo)	60.85	60.30	+ 0.08

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (net asset value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

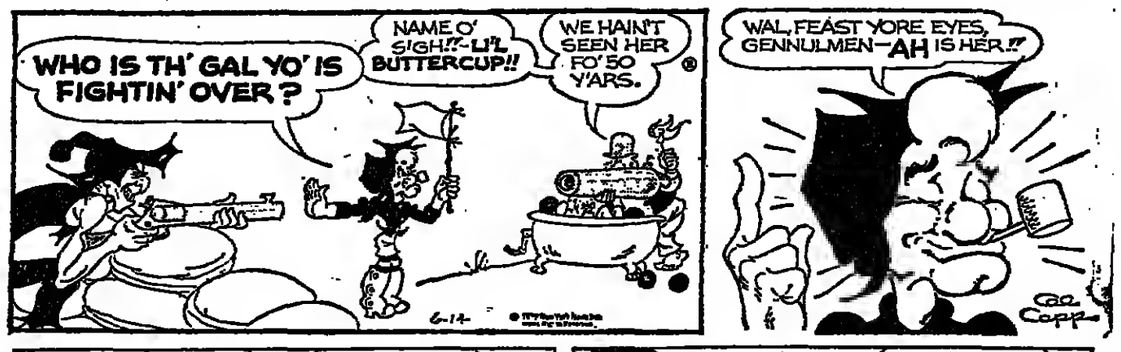
Closing prices on June 13, 1972

	Bid	Ask
Delta	9.98	9.11
Dir Cap	9.22	9.01
Dodg Cox	16.82	N.L.
Drexel	14.49	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	13.11	14.37
Leverge	18.01	19.74
Spl Inc	8.23	9.02
Third C	11.30	
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.39	11.35
Growth	18.13	19.81
Income	6.44	7.36
Special	11.25	73.30
Stock	14.49	13.84
Ebsta(d)	14.68	16.04
EDIE Spl	37.28	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	9.93	10.87
Eq Pro	4.43	3.87
Fd Am	9.13	10.01
Egner Gr	14.30	15.54
Elfun Tr	21.47	
Emer Sec	6.98	7.63
Energy	12.77	N.L.
Equity F	9.57	10.24
E C Cap	4.38	
Fairfld	11.82	12.92
Farm Bu	10.53	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.52	10.40
Capit	13.61	14.77
Contfd	9.61	10.52
Cons	9.42	
Dsiny	8.33	
Essex	15.75	17.21
Evrst	12.39	14.63
Fidel	17.35	18.96
Puritn	10.60	11.58
Salem	8.86	8.40
Trend	18.19	20.81
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.29	5.24
Indust	4.33	4.71
Incom	6.19	6.77
Vent	5.10	5.58
FstFd Vs	unavail	
Fst Investors:		
Disco	9.20	10.08
Growth	11.64	12.76
Stock	9.95	10.90
Fst Mutl	11.11	N.L.
Fst Nat	7.31	7.99
Fst-Stern	6.16	6.73
Fnd Gth	8.23	5.71
Founders Group:		
Grwth	19.46	21.27
Income	13.23	14.57
Mutual	9.48	10.36
Special	14.14	15.45
Foursq	10.30	11.26
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	11.61	12.72
Grwth	8.31	9.11
Utils	3.27	5.71
Income	2.18	2.39
US Gov	10.27	11.25
FdF Dep	11.88	N.L.
Fund Inc Grps:		
Impac	9.79	10.70
Ind. Trd	15.22	16.63
Gateway	12.36	13.36
GE S & S	36.48	
Gen Sec	8.82	N.L.
Gibraltr	7.26	7.33
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.59	9.39
Balan	8.57	9.37
Com St	12.28	13.43
Pilot	8.67	9.48
GrthFd A	7.15	7.81
Com St	12.28	13.43
GrthFd A	7.15	7.81
Grth Ind	24.93	N.L.
Guard M	25.98	N.L.
Hamilton:		
Fd NFI	4.68	5.12
Grwth	8.80	9.61
Incom	6.22	6.79
N&S Fd	16.68	N.L.
N&C Lev	12.76	N.L.
Nedb Gor	8.77	9.58
Nodge	10.09	N.L.
Heritge	3.21	3.50
Nor Man	19.01	19.98
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.82	5.27
Incom	4.04	4.42
Trus ah	12.81	14.00
Trus un	346	
Imp Cap	1120	1224
Imp Gth	9.39	10.26
UncF Am	14.11	15.42
IncF Bos	7.30	8.00
Industry	5.60	6.14
INTGN	10.92	11.91
ICA	14.63	15.99
Inv Guid	10.73	N.L.
Inv Indic	8.10	
Inves Bos	12.08	13.20
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.87	
IDS Intl	7.46	8.71
Mutl	10.55	11.47
Prog	6.07	6.60
Stock	21.27	23.12
Select	9.56	10.26
Ver Pr	9.22	10.03
Inv Resh	7.08	7.74
Istel	22.23	23.92
Jay	8.89	N.L.
Janus F	19.49	N.L.
J Henck	9.00	9.78
Jonstrn	28.63	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	7.28	8.31
Cus B1	19.37	19.94
Cus B2	20.75	22.74
Cus B4	9.12	9.99
Cus K1	8.26	9.25
Cus K2	7.24	8.26
Cus S1	22.52	24.61
Cus S2	11.75	12.88
Cus S3	9.72	10.19
Cus S4	4.51	2.49
Polar	5.49	6.55
Knickb	7.38	8.05
Knick Gt	10.97	11.91
Lexor Fd	7.76	8.48
Lex Grth	11.22	12.26
Lex Rsh	11.30	12.41
Liberty Fd	6.88	7.52
Life Stk	7.18	7.84
Life Inv	9.04	9.88
Ling Hill	13.10	14.42
Ling	4.49	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	22.22	N.L.
Capit	13.87	N.L.
Mut	73.49	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiliat	7.10	7.48
Bnd Ch	11.68	12.77
Luth Bro	11.55	12.62
Luth Inc	9.98	10.91
Magna Ic	5.15	0.00
MagnaC	12.61	13.82
Manhtn	5.60	6.13
Mkt Gth	5.37	N.L.
Massachusetts Cp:		
Freed	8.59	9.41
Indep	8.27	9.06
Mass	12.20	3.37
Mass Financ:		
MIT	12.91	14.71
MID	14.77	16.38
MUD	15.06	16.46
MFD	15.56	17.01
Mates	4.08	N.L.
Mathers	16.94	N.L.
Mid AM	6.57	7.18
MONY F	12.75	5.03
MIF Fd	8.70	8.97
MIF Gth	6.01	6.58
M OmaG	6.34	7.11
M. Omahl	10.85	11.79
Mut Shrs	18.98	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.83	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.68	10.91
Nat Ind	12.07	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.42	11.61
Bond	5.24	5.73
DivId	4.25	4.64
Growth	10.12	11.06
Pf SIK	7.39	8.08
Incom	8.39	N.L.
Stock	7.78	8.50
Net Grth	10.89	11.84
Net Side	10.13	19.71
Neuw Cef	8.21	8.97
Neuw Fd	12.53	13.69
New Wld	14.33	15.66
Newton	21.29	23.27
Nich Strg	15.07	N.L.
Norwest	15.23	N.L.
Oceanqr	8.34	N.L.
Omega	9.27	9.33
100 Fund	14.32	15.63
101 Fund	9.24	10.10
One WmS	17.68	N.L.
ONeill	14.93	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	9.39	10.15
AIM	12.70	14.97
Time	11.53	12.60
OTC Sec	12.04	13.08
Param M	8.70	9.51
Paul Rvr

PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER



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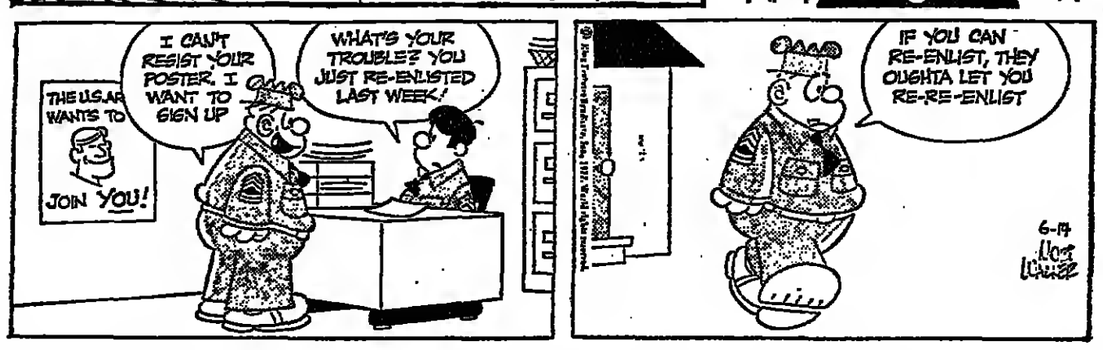

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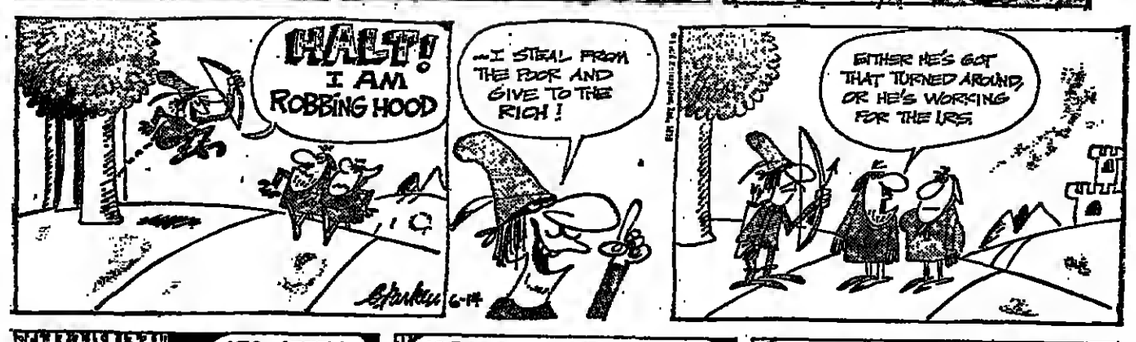


REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal, played during the *Reisinger Knockout* Team championships earlier this month in New York City, saw the team, headed by Dr. Norman Buch, through the semi-finals. (Dr. Buch's group eventually lost to David Mason's team—see tomorrow's bridge column.)

Both Dr. Buch's team and its opponents reached a borderline slam that depended primarily on whether a trick would be lost to the diamond queen. The Buch team played an eight-card trump fit (six hearts) when a nine-card fit (six diamonds) was available. Paradoxically, at six hearts the declarer survived the ruff and made the slam while his opponent, who played the more normal trump fit, failed and was eliminated from the semi-competition.

After South (the Buch team) opened one heart, West made a light overcall based on vulnerability. North bid his diamonds and East attempted to block the opponents with a pre-emptive raise. However, South supported diamonds and North eventually bid the slam in hearts. This gave East the opportunity to make a Lightner double, asking for an unusual lead. West interpreted correctly and led a diamond.

East could safely have returned a club at the second trick but it seemed equally safe to return a spade—a subtle error. It was obvious to South that the spade king was on his left, so he put up the ace and drew trumps in three rounds. Next he cashed the diamond king and took the finesse against the queen. On the fifth diamond trick, he discarded a spade. A spade from the dummy was trumped and the lead of the last trump squeezed West and the slam was made.

The opening diamond ruff turned out to be a snare because West would have made a trick in diamonds if he had not led the suit. A normal opening lead of the club king would have defeated the contract easily. And if East had shifted to a club instead of a spade at the second trick, there would have been no chance for a squeeze.

In the replay, the contract of six diamonds had no chance because West held a natural trump trick. The result was down two and the Buch team went on to the finals.

NORTH
♠ Q83
♡ AJ5
◇ AJ542
♣ A6

WEST	EAST
♠ K104	♠ J9762
♡ 6	♡ 10832
◇ Q976	◇ —
♣ KQ972	♣ 10843

SOUTH (D)
♠ A5
♡ KQ974
◇ K1083
♣ J5

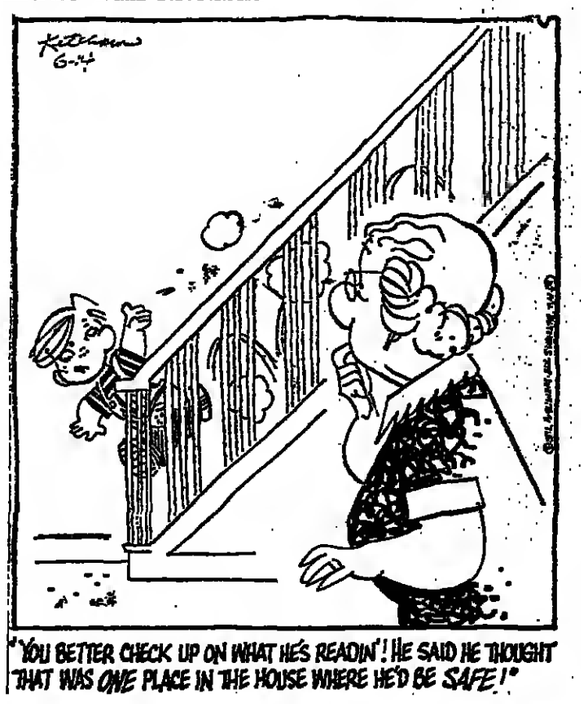
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	2 ♣	2 ◇	4 ♣
4 ◇	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ♡	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAWLD

ONLOY

STIJUR

DUMPIO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMACK OPERA ASSAIL HOMAGE

Answer: *How you might smell the beginning of a romance*—WITH AN "A-ROMA"

BOOKS

THE GOALIE'S ANXIETY AT THE PENALTY KICK

By Peter Handke. Translated from the Germa by Michael Roloff. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 133 pp.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

FOR six years—ever since he publicly insulted some of Germany's most prestigious authors (the members of Group 47) and his play "Offending the Audience" did just that at an experimental theater festival in Frankfurt (the audience stormed the stage)—Peter Handke has been Europe's literary *enfant terrible*, the object of rage and fascination. At 29 he has already written four novels, two collections of prose, some eight plays; all attract attention and sell. "Offending the Audience" was performed 600 times in West Germany alone between 1966 and 1968; it is now something of a European monument. His best play, "Kaspar," which was published with "Offending the Audience" and "Self-Accusation" by Farrar, Straus & Giroux in 1970, has been called the "Waiting for Godot" of the sixties. To date, three of Mr. Handke's plays have been produced in New York; they have won respectful if often baffled or bored reviews. "The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick" is the first of his four novels to appear in English; it was published in Germany two years ago and was (very surprisingly) a best seller.

It irresistibly recalls the work of the previous European avant-garde champion, Alain Robbe-Grillet, who arrived on the scene in the mid-fifties with "new novels" that were similarly self-conscious and brazenly, dryly literary. Peter Handke's novel is first cousin to Robbe-Grillet's "The Voyeur"—it, too, details the psychotic disorientation of a murderer and spends a deliberately agonizing amount of time tonelessly describing his obsessive, depersonalized perceptions of reality. But "The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick" has none of the elegant, tantalizing bordello gamesmanship of Robbe-Grillet's recent books. Peter Handke is a very clever, cold, unrelenting fellow. No French games for him. Throughout his novel—as in all his work—one feels the gray scholastic influence of such word-philosophers as Kant and Wittgenstein and of the Jesuit seminarians and law professors whom he had known as a student in Austria.

For Mr. Handke's subject is always the relationship of language and reality. He regards language as a kind of plastic coating: we cover the world with—a rigid, distorting but comforting smooth and solid substance that keeps everything and everybody in his place: epistemologically, socially, psychologically. All of Mr. Handke's works are attempts to cut into this plastic coating and peel it away in long, purposely boring, repetitive strips of words—until the audience or reader is made intensely, unbearably conscious of the fundamentally arbitrary connections between words and things, until the linguistic mucilage that holds the world and our minds together crumbles and we discover that what we thought was a plastic coating is in fact the only substa only order, there is.

What is impressive abo Goalie's Anxiety at the Kick" is that these thoughts are conveyed th apparently simple, realist and style. The novel t few days in the life of a professional soccer goal thinks he's been fired construction job, murder he's picked up and the out in a small border tow ing the police. But this tion of the book as a doesn't capture the deli exasperating experience ing it. Mr. Handke put close to the surface of hi mind that we never get an there's no past time or psychology or stylistic or author's intrusion to fill depth or give any color; reading a facsimile of the processes of a man in wh conventional, "normal," epistemological mechanis broken down.

To wit: "In his room at he woke up just before All at once, everything him was unbearable... not dizzy; on the contr saw everything with exci stability. It did not help out the window and loo the street. A tarpaulin tionless over a parked car the room he noticed the tw pipes along the wall; th parallel to each other, above by the ceiling and by the floor. Everything was cut off in the most able way... It seemed as a crowbar had pried hi from what he saw—or, rai though the things aroun had all been pulled awa him. The wardrobe, th the suitcase, the door: o did he realize that he, as pelled, was thinking of th for each thing. Each gli a thing was immediately by its word. The chair, the hangers, the key... His was the same kind of haus had sometimes been brou by certain jingles, pop so national anthems that compelled to repeat wo word or hum to himself u fell asleep."

At the very end of the Mr. Handke supplies us perfect symbolic descrip the book itself: "If you at the goal-keeper [throu soccer game, instead of at the runners] it seem you had to look cross-eye like seeing somebody wa a door and instead at the man you looked doorknob. It made you hurt, and you couldn't properly anymore." This actly the hero's state of and it is the reader's too goes through the book. hardly a pleasant experien is it meant to be other disquieting, vivid lesson language, about reality.

Mr. Locke is a book re for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

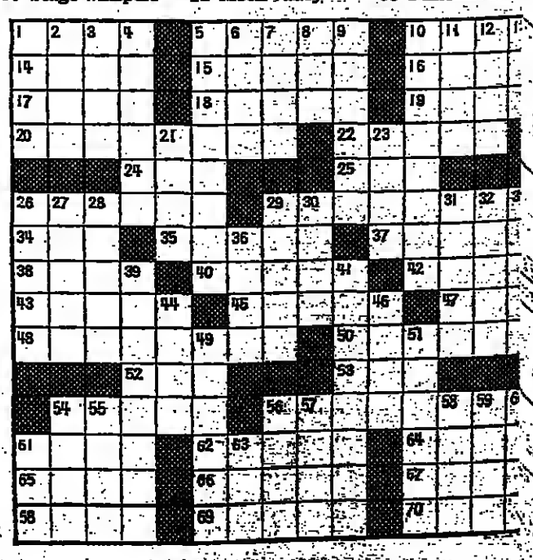
By Will

ACROSS

1 Sale words
5 Wight and Guernsey
10 Sourpuss
14 Invited
15 French river
16 Singles
17 Jacket
18 They run for the Senate
19 Templeton
20 Slack period
22 Brisk
24 Corn holder
25 "All the king's ——"
26 Force to action
29 Encounters
34 F.D.R. agency
35 Louisiana town
37 Certain sound
38 Berra's nine
40 Flower of N. M.
42 Harsh
43 "Goodnight, ——"
45 Butler
47 Bee: Prefix
48 North or South
50 Stage whispers
52 Attain
53 Youth
54 Travel permits
56 Common bird
61 Declined
62 Colossus
64 Actor Richard
65 Calif. grape center
66 Legislate
67 Home of Fontana di Trevi
68 The Lip, et al.
69 Prefix for tench or gon
70 Proofreading word

DOWN

1 Retired
2 Japanese statesman
3 Object of awe
4 Letter-writer
5 In a flawed way
6 Coal stratum
7 Totes
8 Compass point
9 Cracker seeds
10 Binding fast
11 Moon valley
12 To ——
13 College degree
21 Water current
23 Prepares
26 King or Newt
27 Beggar's, for
28 Café custome
29 Coffee flavor
30 Noun suffix
31 U. S.-Canada treaty
32 Complaint
33 Pre-final even for short
36 Left or right
39 Alpine gear
41 Heroine of my
44 Kazan
46 Peter, for one
49 Foot part
51 Lazy ones
54 Receptacle
55 Division word
56 Laurel or Mus
57 Savoir faire
58 "—— it for myself"
59 Designate
60 Summer pest
61 Mineo
63 Feminine suff



هكذا من الأصل

Braves Win, 8-7

Mets Fall From 1st In Error Comedy

By Murray Chass

ATLANTA, June 13 (NYT). — All the astuteness of the Brothers, the New York Mets fumbled unceremoniously out of first place last night, dropping a decision to the Atlanta Braves.

Tommie Agee's two errors led one by Wayne Garrett, the Mets gave up seven runs in the seventh and eighth innings and added 6 percentage points to the Pittsburgh Pirates' lead. It didn't play. It marks the first time the Mets have been errors—plus seven singles Braves strung together against Gary Gentry and Tug McGraw in their two big rallies—aiped out an offensive onslaught that saw the Mets hit four home runs, the first time they had done that this season.

John Milner and Garrett slugged the first two homers for a 2-0 lead and Rusty Staub and Ken Boswell hit the last two in the eighth for a 7-4 lead. But the Braves overcame that, erupting for four runs in their half of the eighth.

McGraw had relieved Gentry in the seventh when the Braves sliced their deficit to 5-4, and the Mets' ace reliever was looking for his 10th save in 18 appearances.

But in quick succession, Ralph Garr, Hank Aaron and Rico Carty singled for one run. After Sonny Jackson went in to run for Carty at first, Darrell Evans tried to sacrifice the runners to second and third with a bunt toward first.

Cleon Jones fielded the ball quickly and fired to third hoping for a force. He appeared to have it until Garrett couldn't hold onto the throw. Then not only didn't the Mets have the force but they also didn't have the ball.

While the Braves raced around the bases, the ball was rolling somewhere out in foul territory near left field. Milner finally recovered the wandering baseball and threw home. But Jackson slid head-first under Duffy Dyer's lunging attempt for a tag, giving the Braves two runs on the play, a 7-7 tie and Evans at third with nobody out.

Earl Williams grounded out to third. Then came Dusty Baker, who one inning earlier had scored on Agee's incredibly wild throw over third. Baker lofted a fly ball to short right-center, and Agee came racing in for the ball, which popped out of his glove.

Baker scored easily on Agee's fifth error of the season (he had six all of last year), and a few minutes later, Cecil Upshaw retired three Mets in a row, ending the farce.

Cards 3, Dodgers 2

Lou Brock singled home the tie-breaking run in the fifth inning and robbed Los Angeles with a spectacular catch in the seventh in support of a four-hitter by St. Louis right-hander Reggie Cleveland as the Cards beat Los Angeles, 3-2, at home.

Brock singled off Bill Singer to score Dal Maxvill and snap a 2-2 tie in the fifth. Two innings later, with the Dodgers' Duke Sims aboard via a walk, Brock raced far to his left past the 390-foot mark in left-center field and stole a possible double from Bobby Valentine.

Astros 3, Expos 1

Tommy Holms, in only his second game since being out with rib and groin injuries and personal problems, drove in two runs for the Astros in a 2-1 triumph over Montreal in Houston.

Tuesday

Padres Top Cubs As Lee Homers

CHICAGO, June 13 (UPI).—Leron Lee's two-run homer in the first inning gave San Diego the lead and reliever Mike Corkins helped starter Clay Kirby out of a jam in the eighth inning yesterday as the Padres beat the Chicago Cubs, 4-3.

The victory was only the second for San Diego in its last 14 games as Kirby raised his won-lost record to 4-6.

Lee also drove in the Padres' third run in the third inning, when he doubled home Derrell Thomas, who led off the inning with a single.

Associated Press.

DODGING THE DODGER—The Pirates' Manny Sanguillen bends away from tag of Dodger first baseman Bill Buckner.

A's Blue Is Beaten, 1-0, On Orioles' Grounders

OAKLAND, Calif., June 13 (UPI).—Three Baltimore ground-ball singles in the eighth inning broke up a pitching duel between Vida Blue and Pat Dobson as the Orioles defeated the Oakland A's, 1-0, last night before 50,182, the largest crowd in northern California's 15-season major-league history.

Don Buford's single just beyond the reach of shortstop Bert Campaneris scored pinch-runner Mark Belanger to hand the winless Blue his third defeat of the season. On the same date in 1971, the A's brilliant left-hander had a 13-2 won-lost record en route to the Cy Young and MVP awards.

Blue's eight-inning stint in his fourth start was his longest this year. In the 25 innings he has pitched in 1972, since he ended an early season holdout, Oakland has given him only one run.

Dave Johnson began the winning rally with a ground single to left field and Belanger ran for him. Andy Etchebarren beat out a hit to deep short. After Dobson fanned trying to bunt, Buford stroked the hit that extended the Orioles' winning streak to five games.

Dobson gave up only three singles—two of them coming with one out in the second, when the Baltimore righthander, now 7-6, escaped by getting Dave Duncan to hit into a double play.

Last night's game was a "family night" affair in which many fans were admitted for half price.

Tigers 2, Twins 1

Norm Cash and Mickey Stanley drilled bases-empty home runs while Joe Niekro and Fred Scherman combined to pitch Detroit to a 2-1 victory over the Twins in Minnesota.

Cash sent a Bert Blyleven pitch 385 feet into the right field bleachers, with one out in the second. Stanley connected off Blyleven, now 7-6, for a 371-foot opposite-field homer to right to break a 1-1 tie in the fourth.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1

Mike Paul and Casey Cox teamed for a three-hitter and Don Mincher hit a home run and double and knocked in four runs, leading the Rangers past Milwaukee, 7-1, in Texas.

Paul, making only his second start of the season, allowed the Brewers two hits in seven innings with Cox hurling the final two.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	27	21	.563	—
Baltimore	26	22	.542	1
Cleveland	22	23	.489	3 1/2
Boston	20	24	.455	5
New York	20	26	.417	7
Milwaukee	16	30	.348	10

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	32	15	.688	—
Chicago	30	18	.625	3
Minnesota	26	20	.565	6
California	23	27	.460	11
Kansas City	21	27	.438	12
Texas	21	30	.412	13 1/2

Monday's Results

Texas 7, Minnesota 1.
Detroit 2, Minnesota 1.
Baltimore 1, Oakland 0.

Tuesday's Games

Baltimore at Oakland, night.
Cleveland at California, night.
Detroit at Minnesota, night.
Milwaukee at Texas, night.
Chicago at New York, night.
Kansas City at Boston, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	32	17	.653	—
New York	32	18	.647	—
Chicago	27	21	.563	4 1/2
St. Louis	23	23	.442	10 1/2
Montreal	20	20	.400	12
Philadelphia	20	30	.400	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	21	19	.620	—
Los Angeles	31	22	.585	1 1/2
Houston	30	22	.577	2
Atlanta	24	26	.480	7
San Diego	17	34	.333	14 1/2
San Francisco	18	39	.316	15 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included.)

Monday's Results

Atlanta 8, New York 7.
Houston 3, Montreal 1.
St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 2.

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 4, Chicago 3.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, rain.
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.
New York at Atlanta, night.
Montreal at Houston, night.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, 2, twi-night.

Words Jabbed By Buchanan At Challenger

Lightweight Champ Will Meet Duran

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—On the movie screen at Les Champs restaurant yesterday, Roberto Duran was about to knock out Hiroshi Kobayashi of Japan but, even though he never had seen the Panamanian challenger in a ring, Ken Buchanan was disinterested. Every so often the world lightweight champion looked away to butter a breadstick.

"Anybody want to see the knockout again?" the assembled newsmen were asked.

"No," said Buchanan, quietly. "That film was in slow motion anyway, wasn't it?"

The psychology of their June 26 title bout at Madison Square Garden had begun.

Moments later, Duran, unbeaten in 28 bouts, with 24 knockouts, predicted that he would dethrone the 26-year-old Scot with a knockout in "nine rounds or less." He also minimized Buchanan's reputation among many observers as the most artistic boxer of the current gladiators.

"Ismael Laguna is better." Duran said through an interpreter. "Muhammad Ali, too."

The boyish-faced challenger, who won't be 21 until Friday, was reminded that Buchanan twice outboxed Laguna, also a Panamanian, in title bouts.

"Laguna was sick the last time," Duran said. "I didn't expect much of Laguna."

At his seat, Buchanan smiled. When he arose to speak, the psychology resumed.

"Boxing's a funny world; they're always trying to knock off the champion," he said. "And before a fight, a guy's always in good condition, always fit. But after a fight, there's always something wrong with him. How did the doctor pass him? I'm confident. I'm in very good condition."

Later, in his blue velvet suit with a blue velvet tie, Buchanan expanded.

"I didn't watch the film because I've never watched a film of my opponents. I don't like to. Sometimes you can get the wrong impression. Now if I could watch him fight somebody exactly like me, my type of punches, my moves, it would be different, but it doesn't work like that.

"He's talking about knocking me out, but that's boxing all over. The lad's only 20. As you get older, you get wiser.

"He has a fair record, but he's not fought anybody. He's the No. 1 challenger, but who's he beaten? He's never fought anybody in the top ten. But the World Boxing Association told me I had to fight him because he's the No. 1 challenger. As long as he's legitimate, I'll fight the man.

"I just hope after the fight that he doesn't come out with too many heartbreaking stories."

Reds Acquire Barton

SAN DIEGO, June 13 (UPI).—The San Diego Padres have traded catchers with Cincinnati, sending Bob Barton to the Reds for Pat Corrales.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	010 000 000—1 6 3	Milwaukee 001 000 000—1 3 0
Houston	000 021 00x—3 9 0	Texas 022 201 00x—7 11 0

McAnally, Renko (8), Marshall (8) and Humphrey; Reuss (4-5) and Edwards. L—McAnally (1-7).

Parsons, Colborn (4), Bell (8), Sanders (8) and Rodriguez; Paul, Cox (8) and Billings. W—Paul (1-2). L—Parsons (6-3). HR—Jones (1st), Mincher (5th).

New York	000 110 320—7 5 3	Detroit 010 100 000—2 6 0
Atlanta	000 010 31x—5 8 2	Minnesota 010 000 000—1 11 1

Gentry, McGraw (7) and Hyer; Niekro, Hardin (9), Upshaw (8) and Williams. W—Upshaw (1-1). L—McGraw (2-2). HR—Milner (6th), Garrett (1st), Williams (9th), Staub (9th), Boswell (2d).

Niekro, Scherman (7) and Freehan; Blyleven, Laroche (8) and Roof. Mitterwald (7). W—Niekro (2-1). L—Blyleven (7-6). HR—Cash (11th), Stanley (5th).

Los Angeles	002 000 000—2 4 3	Baltimore 000 000 010—1 6 2
St. Louis	200 010 00x—3 6 0	Oakland 000 000 000—0 5 0

Singer, Brewer (8) and Sims; Cleveland (8-4) and Simmons. L—Singer (2-7).

Hobson (7-6) and Etchebarren; Blue, Locker (9) and Duncan. L—Blue (0-3).

Jail Term Not an Olympic Ideal

'I knew he was an athlete when they brought him in, and I could see he was frightened about losing a chance at the Olympics.'

—Warden Bell.

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—At 11:30 a.m. last Friday, one of America's top high jumpers, Gene White, left the Centre County Jail in Bellefonte, Pa., on a one-month trip that he hopes will lead to an Olympic gold medal in track and field.

The following day, Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, questioned the eligibility of another American athlete trying to qualify for the Olympics from a jail cell, Bobby Lee Hunter, a flyweight boxer.

The interesting twist to the two events indicates the mounting philosophical conflict that is accompanying the current Munich Games—a mood that may produce further fireworks before the Olympic torch officially fuels the flame for the giant competition Aug. 26.

The 21-year-old White, who cleared 7 feet 2 3/4 inches during an international indoor meet earlier this year, has completed all but 18 days of his minimum sentence (two months to two years) for forgery. His request to compete in the national Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championships starting Thursday in Seattle and the United States Olympic trials later this month in Eugene, Ore., was approved by Judge R. Paul Campbell of the court of Common Pleas in Centre County.

"We don't classify Gene as bad or unredeemable," Judge Campbell, a former wrestler and wrestling coach at Penn State, said by telephone. "We're perfectly willing to help his career as long as he shows that he's willing to help himself."

Still in Training

White must return to Bellefonte and complete the remaining days of his sentence immediately after the United States trials. Any infraction between now and then would constitute "prison breach," which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years.

"I'm not in bad shape, and I don't need a lot of time to get in good shape," said the lean Penn State student from Bristol, Pa., who is granted one hour each day to train at the local high school field in Bellefonte by Victory (Jack) Bell, his warden. "I can feel the spring in my legs. I just don't have it mentally now."

The question of whether White will even be allowed to compete in Munich if he survives the difficult American trials was raised by Brundage while commenting on the eligibility of Hunter.

Hunter, 21, who will attempt to qualify next month at United States boxing trials, is serving the fifth year of an 18-year term for stabbing a man to death during a fight. He was allowed to compete in the Pan American Games last summer in Colombia by the United States Olympic Committee and won a bronze medal.

"There is a basic regulation that athletes must live in the spirit of the Olympic rules, the games and the Olympic ideal," Brundage said from Munich, hinting that prison rehabilitation may be on a par with professionalism, which also violates the Olympic spirit.

Understanding Warden

Warden Bell, whose experience includes 25 years with the state police and 12 years in sheriff's work, acknowledged that he had been criticized by "some old hard heads" for trying to help White. White was admitted to Penn State under an economic opportunity grant, but has not qualified academically for the varsity athletic program.

"At first, he was talking about being in whitey-land," Bell said. "I chewed him out about that. After we got through talking, though, I think he realized that I was colorblind and wanted to help him.

"I knew he was an athlete when they brought him in, and I could see that he was frightened about losing a chance at the Olympics. After talking to his probation officer and the judge, we set up a program and he's gone along with it.

"Let's face it: The old ways of running a jail just don't work anymore. They're just putting people in and forgetting about them. I might be able to do something for him that a bigger place wouldn't."

Time to Think

White leaped 6-8 and long-jumped 25-1 with little competitive background in the meet last Friday at Penn State. He is scheduled to leave by plane today for Seattle and realizes the responsibility at stake.

"A lot of people are in my corner," he said yesterday by phone from Philadelphia. "When a person has an opportunity like this, why should you throw it away? This is something I've worked for since high school."

White said the time behind prison bars had given him a "chance to think about life and what it means."

"Every day counts now," he said. "Physically, I'm a little tight in the legs, and I'm still working with technique. But I think I can get it together in time. I want it bad."

West Germany Choice in Nations Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 13 (IHT).—The finals of the European Nations Championship, which would have taken place in England but for that sad debacle against West Germany, instead begin tomorrow in Belgium. In one semifinal, at Antwerp, Belgium plays host to West Germany, the irridescent favorites, strong in the presence of Beckenbauer, Netzer, Muller and a pride of young lions. In the other, in Brussels, Hungary renews its old rivalry with the Soviet Union, which put it out in the quarterfinals of the 1966 World Cup, at Sunderland. It was a case of flair and technique crushed by muscle and persistence, as symbolized in the blond robustness of Banichevski, Russia's center-forward.

Banichevski will probably be in Brussels, the solitary survivor of that team. He was recently amnestied after a long suspension, after his club, Baku, was involved in an abominable brawl. The Hungarians, whose holdover from that match is the inventive Bene, have themselves what might be called a rehabilitated player on display, Lajos Kocsis, an inside-forward of great skill and inventive powers.

Kocsis was purportedly suspended after he had turned up for international training in a state which, when manifested by British politicians, is described variously as "excited" or "overtired." Though he missed a vital penalty in the three-match quarterfinal series against Romania, he is in splendid, constructive form, and has had much to do with Hungary's revival, since it fell into a trough after its achievements of last autumn.

Goalkeepers, ever since the celebrated Gyula Grosics retired, have let down Hungary dreadfully, as in 1966, and much will depend on how the inconsistent, though talented, Geczi performs against the Soviet Union—which has clever midfield men in Kolotov and Muntijan, but an unpredictable goalkeeper of its own in the lanky Rudakov. Neither team is truly among the best in Europe, and the winners of the other semifinal likelier will prevail.

It should be West Germany, even though Raymond Goethals, the Belgian team manager, has recaptured the flair, and the ability to convince and inspire, which he lost in Mexico during the World Cup, when his players were so busy squabbling over who wore whose football boots. Large fees were involved.

Letdowns

Paul Van Himst, the tall inside-forward who is Belgium's best player since the war, swore he would never kick another ball for Belgium, but Goethals won him round. What is so heartening is that Germany is bound to attack. The danger in this competition, with its ill-conceived structure, is that teams which get as far as the semifinals will be negative and brutal, as indeed happened four years ago in Italy. Then, the Russians were beaten by Italy on the shameful toss of a coin, while Yugoslavia won a hair-raising kicking match against England, in Florence.

Germany's youngsters should be equal to the situation. They were certainly more than equal to the task of thrashing the Russians, whom they recently beat 4-1 in Munich, when the young left-winger Kremers—whose twin brother is also a fine player—joined the 20-year-old Hoeness in a dazzling attack.

The Soviet Union, which certainly seems to believe in getting the utmost mileage out of its players, is due to go on to the Brazilian Independence Cup, where it has exemption until the semifinal groups, as do the Brazilians, of course. The competition, from which most European teams of stature have prudently abstained, started on Sunday and winds on till July 9, when the final takes place in Rio.

Brazil must be much fancied, though Zagalo, its World Cup winning manager, hopes to rebuild his 1970 side. Pelé is no longer there, his mantle resting on Tostao, who will play a less advanced role in attack. He has just been transferred from Cruzeiro of Belo Horizonte to Vasco da Gama of Rio after a frenetic auction. His signing fee is said to be $117,000, plus over $5,200 a month. Beside him, Washington, 19, may get a first chance, but it remains to be seen how Gerson, the key midfield player in Mexico, has recovered from his broken foot. He is 32.

The Argentinians, who have been made to play through the preliminary rounds, the Uruguayans and the Peruvians—also in the preliminaries—seem the most likely to trouble Brazil.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Warsaw, the Soviet Union completed a 4-1 victory over Poland in their Davis Cup European zone group "A" semifinal. Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union beat Wiesław Gasiorek, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-8. Tadeusz Nowicki of Poland led Timur Kakulia, 6-4, 7-5, in the final singles when the Soviet player retired because of a leg injury.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Prairie Reactionary

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If Sen. George McGovern becomes the *Democratic candidate for President*, the word "radical" is in for some heavy use. It is already limp with fatigue from the treatment given it by newspapermen, who roll it out with every mention of the senator's program, and the Republicans haven't even begun to warm up on it yet.

Baker

It is a good word, "radical," but it is often misused in politics, as it is now being misused to characterize McGovern. The "radical" politician in this campaign is, of course, President Nixon. "Radical" comes from the Latin word for "root." A "radical" politician goes to the root of things, perhaps tears things out at the roots. In any case, his attack is drastic, and things are turned topsy-turvy.

Obviously, Nixon's China policy is radical. So is his reconstruction of the Supreme Court. So is his assertion of monarchical right to make war at the President's pleasure, a right even the Stuarts were cautious about pressing long before Charles I was beheaded for contempt of Parliament.

* * *

McGovern's "radicalism" seems to consist in his campaign promise to change the tax laws in ways that will redistribute wealth. If this is to be argued *seriously*, McGovern's opponents might reasonably accuse him of foolishness or of deceit, but the case for his "radicalism" is flimsy.

Presidents simply do not change tax laws, and any candidate who tried to persuade us that he would do so if elected might be vulnerable to the charge that he is either a fool or a con man. About all that Presidents can do to change the tax structure is lobby the Congress.

What McGovern is really saying is that he would use the President's influence to try to persuade Congress to redistribute the wealth. One need not be cynical to find the proposition amusing. Congress has ceded war-making authority to the President, but no power is kept so zealously locked in the congressional safe as the power to decide who gets soaked and who gets the boons on April 15.

* * *

Congress represents the majority middle class and the rich, who, respectively, elect it and pay for its campaigns. Expecting these people—for whom America works very well just as it is, thank you—to enact a redistribution of wealth is implausible, to say the least.

If there is anything at all "radical" in McGovern's program, it lies in this suggestion that he would concentrate presidential energies on domestic affairs. This would violate a tacit truce of long standing between White House and Capitol, under which the President is given free rein on war and diplomacy, while Congress disposes on issues of domestic welfare.

* * *

We, the people, as the founders called us, apparently like the truce arrangement. Nixon, who has made no secret of doting on the labors of war and diplomacy while finding domestic matters tiresome, is now highly popular with us for having torn up the old China policy by the roots, for bombing Vietnam back to the Bronze Age and for building warmer relations with Moscow.

Surely he could do nothing but damage his public standing by taking on the Senate Finance Committee in a fight—almost certainly a losing fight—to make rich people pay more taxes. This is what McGovern proposes to do, if we are to take him seriously.

There is nothing very "radical" about it. Up through Truman and then, briefly, later under Johnson, Presidents gave domestic difficulties as much energy as foreign affairs.

McGovern seems to be proposing a return to that state of business. Thus, the proper word for him is not "radical," but "reactionary."

All this assumes, of course, that the senator's campaign promises are to be taken seriously. We, the people, do go on making that assumption, in spite of everything, don't we?

The emphasis throughout has been on reaffirming the existence of art... It does not add up to much, but in the context of recent attacks on the very idea of art, this effort nonetheless constitutes the peculiar optimism of the Biennale.

A Critic Looks at the Venice Biennale

HILTON KRAMER

VENICE, Italy, June 13 (NYT).—The 36th Venice Biennale, which opened Sunday with the customary speeches and ceremonies, is an exhibition remarkably optimistic in spirit but sadly undernourished in substance.

The chief source of its optimism is the fact that the Biennale exists at all this year.

The political challenges that threaten the survival of the Biennale—the violent protest demonstrations of 1968, the artists' boycott of 1970—have evidently been taken in stride. The focus is once again on art, and this in itself is cheering news.

But art, alas, is nowadays plagued by more than enough problems of its own. In response to them this year's Biennale shows its weakness and uncertainty.

* * *

The Biennale is, of course, a constellation of separate gallery exhibitions embracing 32 countries. Bot this year a way had to be found to grant recognition to the worldwide movement among younger artists who reject the traditional art object and the gallery exhibition in favor of "process" art, happenings, conceptual art and other attempts to combine art and nature in some kind of provocative but impermanent expression.

Thus, a Belgian group was allowed to set up its "mass moving project" consisting of 10,000 live butterfly eggs in the Piazza San Marco. The butterflies were scheduled to be "released" at *midnight Friday, but* none materialized until Saturday afternoon when a few hundred were coaxed out of the incubator for the benefit of the impatient cameramen.

In the Italian pavilion, an artist named Gino de Dominicis has been allowed to set up a high platform where he exhibits, for hours at a time, real people, including children and the mentally retarded. He is reported to be in trouble with the courts over this medieval practice.

* * *

And in the most chilling development along these lines, a group of conceptual artists from Paris sent a cable to the Biennale's administration urging that a special prize to given to Laszlo Toth for his success in damaging the Michelangelo "Pieta."

But nihilistic gestures of this sort, while extremely depressing as signs of the times, remain marginal to the Biennale as a whole. The substance of the exhibition, or lack of it, is still in the old-fashioned gallery installations.

Of these, the most important are the shows in the American, British and Belgian pavilions. The American pavilion still excites the greatest curiosity and the highest expectations, for American art is taken as the standard by which developments in other countries are measured. In this respect, the show that Walter Hopps has organized is remarkably unaggressive.

Six artists are represented, two abstract painters, Ron Davis and Sam Gilliam, who make a strong showing; one photo realist painter, Richard Estes; one pop surrealist, James Nutt; one video-mix filmmaker, Keith Sonnier, and one photographer, the late Diane Arbus.

To many Europeans, a miscellany of this sort, representing so many different artistic directions, is simply baffling. They want to know what *the* new direction is, and they are unhappy with the news that there may not be any single new direction dominating at the moment.

But Mr. Hopps is surely right in insisting that "to look for a single direction or a primary formal change by which to characterize contemporary art in the United States would be to miss its essential character." The fact is, American art is more open and pluralistic at the moment than it has been in some years, and the show simply reflects this situation.

By far the most audacious thing about Mr. Hopps's selection is the inclusion of Diane Arbus, who, as far as anyone can remember, is the first photographer to be exhibited at the Biennale.

Her 10 photographs, which concentrate on extreme oddities of personality and physique, have a power that nothing else in the American show—and very little else in the Biennale as a whole—can match.

It has been left to the British and the Belgians to mount persuasive shows that speak with conviction about what is and what is not important at the moment. The British are showing two abstract artists, John Walker, the painter, and William Tucker, the sculptor. Both are young, accomplished and ambitious.

* * *

Mr. Walker, working from American precedents of scale and perception, is nonetheless very British in the kind of invention and texture he brings to his art and abstract canvases.

Mr. Tucker's is the more theoretical talent. His very spare open-form sculptures, some highly calligraphic, others rigidly geometrical, carry the current development of British sculpture to one of its most extreme points of intellectual refinement.

The Belgian pavilion is dominated by a large exhibition of paintings and graphic art by Pierre Alechinsky, who, at the age of 45, is the only painter at the Biennale who gives an impression of real mastery.

Surely if the prize system had not been abolished, the top award for painting would have gone to him.

His expressionist canvases, with their haunting imagery of nightmare poised on the edge of abstraction, run counter to all the new ideas and new fashions, yet their power is undiminished.

* * *

Elsewhere, the Biennale is largely given over to feeble and infirm imitations of the standard modernist clichés. There is really too little of substance here to sustain so large an enterprise. Perhaps in recognition of this fact, the Biennale administration has organized a number of supplementary exhibitions around the city—graphic art, sculpture, even an anthology of "modern masters."

The emphasis throughout has been on reaffirming the existence of art rather than on this or that tendency. It does not add up to much, but in the context of recent and continuing attacks on the very idea of art as a disinterested endeavor, this effort nonetheless constitutes the peculiar optimism of this Biennale.

PEOPLE: *Ex-Astronaut Now Breeding Bi*

"I admit it's pretty far out," says former astronaut Scott Carpenter, who has turned his talents to, of all things, bug breeding. The second American to orbit the earth has launched his own firm, Integrated Biological Control Corp., in an abandoned cowshed just outside Santa Paula, Calif., and hopes to breed and sell two billion tiny wasps, called trichogramma, by the end of the year for use in the control of harmful insects. "They're good bugs that feast on the eggs of bad bugs that destroy millions of dollars' worth of crops each year," Carpenter explained. "With all the hell being raised about DDT and insecticides, biological control is a good place to invest money."

"Female trichogramma deposit their eggs in the eggs of other insects," said Carpenter, 47. "Our bugs eat the nutrients of the host eggs, killing the host eggs in the process. There isn't one large bug-breeding company in the country. The insectaries are for the most part little 'Mom and Pop' operations. I think as more and more heat is heaped on the chemical companies by conservationists, biological control will develop into a substantial business."

* * *

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, 48, this week married Beverley Anderson, 27, a radio and television personality, in a quiet ceremony in Kingston. It was the fourth marriage for Manley; his first two marriages ended in divorce and his third wife died four years ago.

* * *

Madalyn Murray O'Hair, who has fought Bible-reading by astronauts in space and prayers in public schools, *has said in Austin*, Texas, that she has won another victory for atheism. Mrs. O'Hair said she was dropping a law suit against the Internal Revenue Service because it has agreed to grant tax-exempt status to an atheist library she is setting up. "This is the first time in American history that anything with the word 'atheist' in it has gotten formal recognition from the government," she said. There was no immediate comment from the IRS.

* * *

A three-year-old girl delivered her mother's new baby boy in Abilene, Texas, last Thursday, police disclosed this week. Dedann Benefield supplied towels, hot

Scott Carpen

water and midwifery a tions of her 37-year-c Gwen when labor pa early in the morning at 20 miles away from t telephone. The father old Charles Benefield home from his night gas station to find white as a sheet, but just fine."

* * *

Five Vietnam veters them amputees, have challenge of high wi ice and sheer rock wal Mount Washington, a peak in New Hampsh Dubay, a veteran rhi nonamputee) who led said yesterday that al thought the expedition a real challenge for th hardly expected it to ficult as it turned out. the Lion's Head part of wall of Tuckerman's R cause I thought it woul ly trails," Dubay said wrong. It turned out of the toughest places A lot of climbing was rockface. We had st 40 to 50 feet straight amputees, accompanied an assistant, a nurse, a four wives, began the day and made two-an miles in three hours the to a lean-to base on Tu Ravine where they night. The group made two-and-one-half mile summit in four hours.

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